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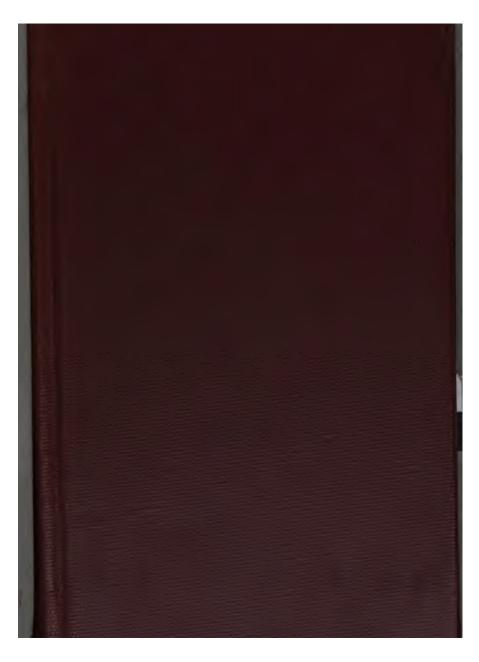
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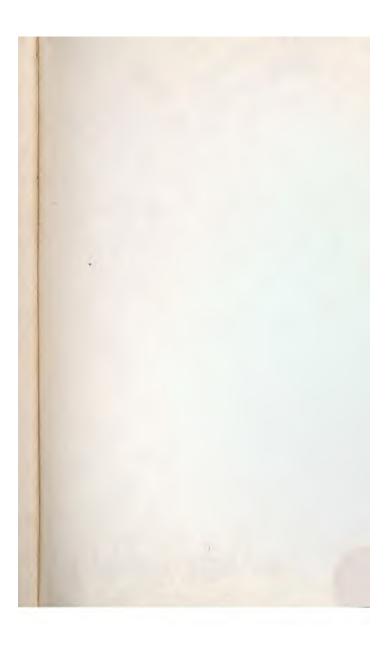


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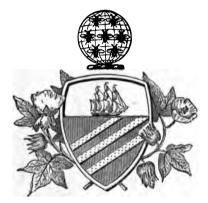
GUIDE

TO

MANCHESTER

AND SALFORD

With a Plan of the City & Map of Environs



CITY ARMS OF MANCHESTER

SEVENTH EDITION

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EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1882

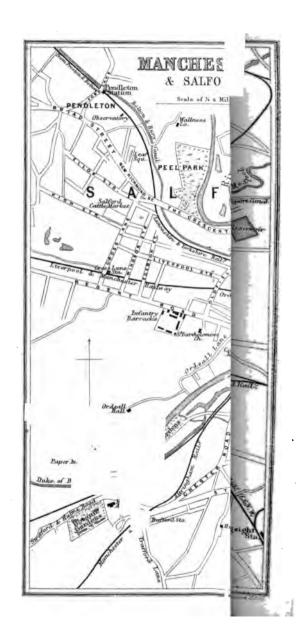
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s episcopal city, a parliamentary and municipal borough onsisting of the townships of Manchester, Chorlton-uponedlock, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, ewton, and Harpurhey), and market-town, in the Huned of Salford, and Deanery, Archdeaconry, and Diocese of anchester: a great railway centre, having communication ith London, the Midland Counties, Wales, and South ngland by means of the Great Northern, North-Western, d Great Western Railways; with the eastern parts and orkshire by the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the anchester. Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines; with the orth of England and Scotland by the North-Western stension, the Lancashire and Carlisle, and other branches; ith Liverpool by the Liverpool and Manchester (the first ened in England for the transit of passengers and erchandise); and with all the surrounding towns by imerous branch lines, having water communication also ith many parts of the kingdom by means of the Bridgeater and other canals.

Population of municipal borough in 1881, 341,231; with burbs, 485,183; with suburbs and Salford, 661,416. Assessle rental in 1880-81, £2,755,845. Number of inhabited mass in 1881, 67,912.

Hotels.—The chief hotels are the QUEEN'S, Piccadilly; PALATINE, Hunt's Bank; Albion, Piccadilly; Knowsley, Cheetham Hill Road. Commercial Hotels.—WATERLOO, Piccadilly; TREVELYAN (Temperance), Corporation Street; ROYAL, 2 Mosley Street; WHITE BEAR, Piccadilly; KING'S ARMS, Spring Gardens; STAR, Deansgate.

Railway Stations.—The Victoria Station, Hunt's Bank, for the Western and Northern lines of the London and North-Western Company, and for the lines of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company. The London Road Station, Piccadilly, for the Southern lines of the London and North-Western Company, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines; and the Oxford Road Station for the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway, and for the lines joining it to Birkenhead and Chester. A new central station, the largest in Manchester, is situated near the Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, by which direct communication is effected with Warrington and Liverpool.

Telegraph Stations.—Central offices, 4 York Street, open day and night, and at the principal post-offices in the city during business hours.

Distances.—London, 188½ miles. Liverpool, 31½ miles. Sheffield, 41½ miles. Birmingham, 85 miles. Carlisle, 120½ miles. Glasgow, 226 miles. Edinburgh, 220 miles. Bristol, 176½ miles. Buxton, 25 miles. Derby, 63½ miles. Leeds, 42½ miles. Nottingham, 120½ miles.

The Municipal Borough of Manchester covers an area of 4293 acres, and contained a population in 1881 of 341,231 persons; in 1871 of 351,189; and in 1861 of 338,722, the late decrease arising from the movement of the population to the suburbs.

The Parliamentary Borough has a more extensive area (6359 acres), including, as it does, the surrounding townships of Bradford, Harpurhey, and Newton; and it contained a population in 1881 of 393,358. Registered electors 1880-81, 61,234.

The Annual Mean Temperature of Manchester and Salford is 49 degrees, of the suburbs 47½ degrees. The mean annual rainfall for the district is 35½ inches.

Death Rate.—35 per 1000.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

MANCHESTER, the centre of the great cotton-manufacturing industry, and one of the most important places in the kingdom, not only on account of its manufactures, but for the commercial energy of its inhabitants, stands on the river Irwell, in the south-eastern corner of the County Palatine of Lancaster. It is distant from London 186 miles N.W. by N., and from Liverpool 312 miles E. Though the reputation of Manchester is essentially modern. and, unlike the northern Border towns, it has little of the character of romance in its history, it is still a place of great antiquity, and from the era of the Romans downwards we find records of it from time to time. Of its ancient British history there are no authentic records. though Mr. Whitaker, "the lively and ingenious historian," has formed a number of conjectures as to its condition before the descent of the Romans. "The parish of Manchester," he says, "was originally a wild unfrequented tract of woodland, inhabited merely by the boar, the wolf, and the bull, and traversed only by the hunters of the neighbouring county. In the first visit of the Romans to Britain under Julius Cæsar, it does not appear that the invaders penetrated as far north as Lancashire, and it was not till the time of Agricola (A.D. 79) that Manchester passed under the Roman yoke. At that period, the tumults of war were introduced amongst the peaceable inhabitants, and Manchester was occupied by levies from the banks of the Tiber. A Roman station was constructed in the Castlefield, near the confluence of the Medlock' with the Irwell, and another establishment about a mile to the

north of it, at the confluence of the Irk with the same river, received a colony of inhabitants who made it their summer residence." These may be set down as historical facts and not as conjectures, as Roman remains have been found in a place still called the Castlefield, situate between Deansgate and the Irwell, and within a few years past. a fragment of the inner wall of the ancient Castle of Manchester existed in a yard in the rear of Bridgewater Street. adjoining the Bridgewater Canal. In the year 1700 Dr. Stukeley visited and described this Roman castle, of which he says, "in some places large parcels of it are left, but not above ground," though at this time not a trace of it is to be found. From the Romans the new settlement received the name of Mancunium, or rather Mamucium. The Saxon designation was Mame-ceaster, which was retained till the end of the 15th century, when it gradually assumed its present form.

Manchester is said to have been a place of repute from a very early period, and it is affirmed that in the most remote antiquity the people traded with the Greeks of Marseilles and other foreigners through Ribchester, then a considerable port on the Ribble; but it is to a very much later period we must refer for precise accounts of the industry and condition of Manchester. Camden, who visited it about the latter portion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. describes Manchester as surpassing "the neighbouring towns in elegance and populousness." "Here," says he, "is a woollen manufacture, church, market, and college, founded by Thomas Lord de la Warre, who took orders, and was the last male heir of his family, in the time of Henry V. He was descended from the Gresleys, who are said to have been the ancient lords of the town. In the last age it was much more famous for its manufacture of stuffs called Manchester cottons, and the privilege of sanctuary which the parliament under Henry VIII transferred to Chester." In 1724 Dr. Stukeley describes Manchester as "the largest, most rich, populous, and busy village in England." "There are," says he, "about 2400 families. Their trade, which is

incredibly large, consists much in fustians, girth-webb, tickings, tapes, etc., which are dispersed all over the king. dom, and to foreign parts. They have looms which work twenty-four laces at a time, which were stolen from the Dutch. There is a free school here, maintained by a mill upon the river, which raises £100 per annum. adds, "on the same river, for the space of three miles upwards, there are no less than sixty water-mills." years after this account was written the first Exchange was built by Sir Oswald Mosley, lord of the manor; and at that period we are told by an authority that the inhabitants were not only industrious and inventive, but saving and thrifty. "The inhabitants," says the writer in 1724, "having been very industrious, and applied themselves closely to their respective business, always contriving and inventing something new, to improve or set off their goods, and having not much followed the extravagance that too much prevails in other places—as in dress, servants, equipage, wine, entertainments, etc. these means, they have acquired, very many of them, very handsome fortunes, and live thereupon in a plain, useful, and regular manner, after the custom of their forefathers; though it must be confessed that of late they have departed rather too much, some of them of the younger sort, from that simplicity, neatness, and frugality which their ancestors valued themselves for, and with very good reason."

If these references are somewhat out of chronological order, they will enable the reader to contrast the "busy village" of Dr. Stukeley with the world-famous and imperial city of this day, the "incredibly large trade" of 1724 with the regally productive export and import system of modern Manchester, and the "2400 families" with the myriads who are supported by and live on the trade of the cotton districts. In one respect, there is not much difference between these historical epochs. The people of Manchester are still "always contriving and inventing something new," and probably there is not so much difference between 1729 and the present in their social aspects. If

" some of the younger sort," as in younger times, have denarted "rather too much from that simplicity, neatness, and frugality which their ancestors valued themselves for." the sterling honesty and energy of character which attracted Dr. Stukeley still remain; and with this remark we may briefly turn to the Gresley family and their ancestors, mentioned by Camden, whose names are inseparably associated with that of ancient Manchester. The whole of this district is said to have come into the family of the Greslets or Greillys shortly after the Norman Conquest, through the friendship of Roger of Poictou, to whom was granted all that land or province lying between the rivers of Ribble and Mersey. Certain it is that in the year 1131 Robert de Greslei exercised lordship over the "upper bailiwick" of Mamecestre, and his family retained it for about 200 years, when it passed by marriage to the De la The Wests, de Lacevs, and "Moslevs of the Hough," subsequently held it, till in 1845 Sir Oswald Mosley sold the manor and manorial rights to the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester for the sum of £200.000. and they were finally conveyed to that body in 1846, just 250 years after their purchase by Sir Nicholas Mosley for £3500.

It was in 1422 that the Collegiate Church, now the cathedral of the diocese of Manchester, was founded by Thomas de la Warre, who obtained a charter for that purpose from Henry V. The church was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Denis of France, and St. George of England. The "college" was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., in consequence of the hostility of the clergy to the progress of the Reformation, and in the reign of Elizabeth, a commissioners' court, to promote the Reformation, was established in Manchester. Elizabeth granted a renewed charter of foundation on the petition of the inhabitants, and changed the name of the institution from the College of the Blessed Virgin to that of Christ's College. The whole district, it should be said here, was fired by the religious controversies of the time;

and it was from Newton Lane, then a suburban village, now Oldham Road, a densely-peopled quarter of the city, that one of the Martin Marprelate presses sent forth its stirring missives. John Bradford, the eminent martyr of the Reformation who was burnt at Smithfield, was a native of Manchester, and had been educated at the Grammar School of his native place; whilst another historic name, though not by any means so high in repute—that of Dr. Dee—should be mentioned in connection with the Collegiate Church. He was famous for his necromantic lore and astronomical calculations, and was made warden of the Collegiate Church in 1595.

In the differences between Charles I. and his Parliament, Manchester espoused the cause of the latter. and obtained the reputation of being "a zealous and godly place," though it was said there were more "Papists in Lancashire and Yorkshire than in all England beside." In 1642, the town stood an assault from the portion of the Earl of Derby's division of the king's army which was under the command of Lord Strange, but the assault was resolutely and successfully met. In the following year the Earl of Newcastle summoned the town to surrender to the king, but the summons was declined, and Newcastle did not venture to take any further measures. At the termination of the civil war, Manchester sent a representative to the Parliament called by the Lord Protector, though this privilege was lost on the Restoration, and was not again restored till 1832. In the "troubles" of 1715 and 1745. Manchester and Lancashire bore a share, as the unhappy dynasty of the Stuarts had friends and adherents throughout the county, and several executions took place in 1716 in Manchester of rebels who had taken part in the fight at Preston. On the 29th of November 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart entered Manchester, of whose support he had great expectations. He took up his quarters in Market Street Lane, at a place until recently called the Palace, and he was proclaimed in the town under the title of James III. He obtained many recruits in Manchester. several of whom subsequently suffered for their share in the rebellion, and the animosities produced by the insurrection long outlived the outbreak. The hero of Shenstone's mournful ballad was Captain James Dawson of Manchester, and the following lines will probably be familiar to many who are not acquainted with the local history—

"The dismal scene was o'er and past,
The lover's mournful hearse retired;
The maid drew back her languid head,
And sighing forth his name expired."

The lines of Mr. Byrom, a Manchester Jacobite, have obtained a wider fame than even Shenstone's verse, and should not be omitted from any brief epitome of local history—

"God bless the King! I mean our Faith's defender; God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender! But who pretender is, or who is king, God bless us all, is quite another thing,"

The later history of the inhabitants is of a decidedly loval, though of a thoroughly liberal, political character. They were very active in the American contest, the war of the French Revolution, and the more recent struggle with Napoleon, raising many regiments of volunteers, and otherwise affording their aid very freely. The first Sir Robert Peel, then residing near Bury, but who was virtually a Manchester manufacturer, his establishment being in Manchester, contributed money, and raised a troop of volunteers; and in the year 1798, Messrs. Peel and Yates subscribed £10,000 to the "voluntary contribution for the defence of the country." From this period to the close of the war, the people of Lancashire suffered from dear food, high taxes, and by the abstraction of able-bodied men who enlisted for soldiers: and when peace was restored, the corn-laws and the redundancy of labour, consequent upon the disbanding of the army, led to a continuance of distress, as also of dissatisfaction. The distress thus engendered and the political ferment of the times gave rise, in August

1819, to the noted "Peterloo" affair, in which a mass of people, having assembled for the object of petitioning the House of Commons for a reform of Parliament and the repeal of the corn-laws, was dispersed with considerable loss of life by the yeomanry and troops of the line. It was probably the recollection of this "feat of arms" which gave so sharp an edge to the corn-law agitation, though it is not a little singular that the class which suffered at Peterloo looked very coldly upon the agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws, if its leading representatives did not indeed frequently oppose it. Certain it is that nothing in the history of Manchester has given such an impetus to its trade and industry as the result of this agitation, and the establishment of free trade. In 1820 the Chamber of Commerce was founded, and on May 5, 1821, the first number of the Manchester Guardian appeared, followed in 1846 by the Examiner. The inauguration of the statue of Sir Robert Peel, in front of the Infirmary, took place in 1853, and in 1857 an Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom was opened by Prince Albert. May 5th. It continued open during 142 days. and the number of individual visits recorded were 1.335.915, while the receipts amounted to £98,500, which nearly equalled the expenses. By the Reform Bill of 1832 Manchester was empowered to send two members to Parliament; but even at that time it was governed by a boroughreeve, constables, and other officers elected at the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet. 1838 a charter of incorporation was obtained after an arduous struggle; in 1839 the Anti-Corn-Law Association began its operations. In 1848 Manchester was created a bishop's see, and the Rev. J. Prince Lee was appointed its first diocesan. He died December 24. 1869, and was succeeded in 1870 by the Rev. James Fraser, D.D. During recent years princely warehouses have been constructed, street architecture improved, and no place in the kingdom has been better supplied with water or better lighted, while every attention is paid

to sanitary matters by the authorities of both Manchester and Salford.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PARKS, ETC.

The Assize Courts, confessedly one of the finest Gothic buildings of modern days, stand in Great Ducie Street, Strangeways. They were finished in 1864 from designs by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse of London, at a cost. including internal fittings, of £100,000, and the first assizes were held in the new courts on the 26th of July 1864. The front of the building, or principal facade, stands about 100 feet from the roadway, and exhibits a noble, central, and projecting entrance or portico, 46 feet in length by 14 deep, with flanks each 75 feet long, and extensions on either side in the form of pavilions. principal storey is divided from the upper one by a stringcourse, 3 feet 6 inches in depth, composed of two mouldings, separated by an inlay of dark tiles in geometric pat-The principal storey presents in each of its flanks five three-light windows of the Decorated period, with richly-traceried heads, each of a different pattern; while each pavilion, on the same storey, has a similar window, with the addition of a one-light window at either side. The spandrels between the windows of this storey bear shields on which are carved the arms of the various towns included in the Salford Hundred. The upper storey has windows of the Early English or Lancet period, deeplyrecessed, with polished grey granite shafts and cusped arches. In the portico the windows are more ornate, and are flanked by niches, in which are placed statues of Edward I., Alfred the Great, Glanville, Henry II., Gascoigne, Sir T. More, Coke, and Sir M. Hale. Above a noble cornice is a parapet of handsome open work (quatrefoils); behind which rises a high-pitched roof surmounted by ornamental ironwork. The pavilions have distinct highpitched roofs, containing dormer windows, and capped with

ironwork of still more ornamental design. The portico is surmounted with a handsome crocketed gable, in which is a beautiful rose-window, deeply recessed and richly tra-On the apex of the gable is a statue of Moses ceried. holding the Books of the Law; and at the feet of the gable are two canopied turrets, each supported by eight pillars. The facade towards South Hall Street is similar in character in each storey to the principal one, and has an entrance to the Crown Court for spectators through a handsome porch, reached by 13 steps. There is also in this front an octagonal tower, of very ornamental character, rising from the ground, and having deeply-recessed lancet-windows, with traceried heads, between massive buttresses at each angle. The height of the building from the ground to the parapet is 58 feet, and the roof is 20 feet higher. great tower is 210 feet high to the apex of the roof, with a square of 20 feet. It consists of a panelled shaft to the height of 120 feet, surmounted by gablets, flanked by turrets, and finished with pyramidal roof. There are four massive and deeply-recessed windows in the shaft, with grev granite mullions. At the top of the tower is a prospect gallery, reached by about 230 steps in the interior. The Great Hall is truly a magnificent apartment, and one that cannot fail to impress the visitor. It is 100 feet in length, 481 broad, and 75 feet high. The dimensions are not nearly so large as Westminster Hall, but the beauty of the proportions of Mr. Waterhouse's design, and its exquisitely romantic architectural adjuncts, render the hall even more impressive than its great historic rival. All the arrangements of the court are admirably contrived. entrance to the Civil and Criminal Courts is from the Great Hall. Behind them is the Barristers' Library, and in the second storey is the Barristers' Dining-Room, the Chancery and Sheriff's Court, a Grand Jury Room, and other The Judges' Lodgings form a part of the building, and will easily be recognised to the left on the visitor entering by the chief facade. The courts during the trials are of course open to the public, but a stranger may at

any time readily obtain admission on application to Mesars. Hulton and Brett, solicitors, New Bailey Street, Salford.

The County Jail, or Prison for the Hundred of Salford, stands behind the Assize Courts, with which it is connected by a subterranean passage, so that prisoners may be passed from one place to the other without being exposed to public view. The immense range of buildings constitutes an imposing addition to the Assize Courts, and whilst every improvement in prison construction has been adopted, no effort has been spared to render them architecturally suitable to the site they occupy. They were first occupied at the end of 1868, and were built to replace the New Bailey Prison, which was in Salford, on the right bank of the Irwell, near Albert Bridge.

The Exchange, in its history, presents an epitome of the commercial growth of Manchester. The first exchange. built by Sir Oswald Mosley in 1729, occupied a site nearly in the centre of the foot of Market Street. In 1806 a new building was established on the site of the present exchange, and this again was replaced or materially altered in 1839; while again, in 1849, another edifice was built from the designs of Mr. Alexander Mills. A new exchange, from the designs of Messrs. Mills & Murgatrovd, architects. has been built upon a vastly increased external area. It occupies a portion of the site of the late edifice, the remainder of the space being devoted to the uses of the public, and it stands at right angles with the old structure. It is a magnificent building of Italian design. The entrance is by a flight of steps and portico from Cross Street, with towers at the angles. The interior is probably the most extensive room in the kingdom, its ceiling area being 120 feet, without support.

Strangers can obtain tickets of admission for a day or two by having their names entered by a subscriber.

It is attended by representatives of towns within a radius of 30 miles,

The news-room is well stocked with papers, reports from all parts of the globe. "The place to see the assembled industrial aristocracy of Manchester," says the author of the Cotton Metropolis, "is on the Exchange upon Tuesdays at noon. Then it is high 'Change. magnificent pillared hall move, almost like so many phantoms, a crowd of keen anxious-looking men, portly sixteen-stone personages, with rosy cheeks, but with none of the vacant aldermanic look about them; sallow Yankees. tall and lank, with oddly-shaped hats, and particularly well got up about the boots; bustling agents full of civility, and eager to do a bargain; and sharp Exchange clerks who come to represent their employers' houses. The taciturnity of the crowd at first strikes you. You hear no vacant gossiping, no laughing, no loud talking whatever: yet an electric stream of intelligence seems to pervade the whole assembly, and every one by a look—a gesture perhaps with a muttered word or two, appears to make himself fully understood. Now, what does all this whispering, nodding, and winking mean? Why don't they speak out? Why, because they are doing businesssounding each other-bargaining with each other to an amount of money that would appear fabulous. of thousands of pounds change hands in these broken words and unfinished sentences. A cotton sale is soon effected. You may catch the words :-- 'Brand,' 'ex Mary Jane,' 'Bales,' 'Three thousand pounds,' 'Eh?' 'Yes,' 'Well-done;' and the agreement is concluded."

The Corn Exchange is in Hanging Ditch. It has a stone frontage, the pediment supported by six Ionic fluted columns. The interior consists of a hall 80 feet across, and 70 feet from front to back. It is of irregular form, nearly square, and is wholly lighted from the roof. The roof is supported by slender cast-iron pillars. The room has 600 square yards of floor, and will hold 2400 persons standing. The Corn Exchange is held here every Saturday, and the room is occasionally let for public meetings. At the back of the hall is a small committee-

room. The building was designed by Mr. Lane, and was opened in January 1837.

The Free Trade Hall, in Peter Street, on the site of the temporary pavilion, and of the second hall, was built in 1856, costing £40,000. It is Lombardo-Venetian in style, from a design of Mr. E. Walters of Manchester. Its stone facade is 159 feet in length and 75 feet in height. The great hall, used for public meetings, concerts. etc., is 134 feet long by 78 feet wide, and 52 feet in height, with a light gallery round the hall, three balconies at one end, orchestra, platform, and organ at the other extremity. It will accommodate about 5000 persons. There is also an assembly-room, and over it a supperroom, each capable of holding 650 persons, with other rooms, suitable for ante-rooms, exhibitions, etc. The site of the Free Trade Hall is almost historic, and the building itself is a memorial of the agitation which resulted in the repeal of the corn-laws. It occupies a portion of the ground on which the "Peterloo" affair took place, but the hall was preceded by two structures in which the great meetings of the Anti-Corn-Law League were held. The business offices of the League were in Newall's Buildings. Market Street, now removed to make room for the new Exchange; but the memory of all these edifices, as associated with the great movement which brought Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright to the front rank of politicians, must ever remain on the records of Manchester local history.

The Old Town Hall in King Street, erected in 1825, is now used as a reference library and reading room (open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 9 p.m.), see p. 30. The style of its architecture is derived from the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, the central dome being taken from the model of the octagonal tower of Andronicus, generally called the Tower of the Winds. This building, however, being found inadequate to the requirements of the city, a new building on a much larger scale has taken its place.

New Town Hall. This magnificent Gothic building. designed by A. Waterhouse, is triangular in form, its three sides facing respectively Albert Square, Lloyd Street, and Princess Street: and it occupies an area of 8648 square yards. Within its walls are accommodated all the municipal offices, a residence for the Mayor, reception-rooms, and a great public hall. It is built of brick, faced with stone, and at certain points with granite. The tower in Albert Square is 286 feet high, provided with a clock and a peel of bells. From the open parapet of this tower an extensive view may be obtained. On the Albert Square gable of the building will be seen statues of Henry III. and Elizabeth, and of Agricola; while the angle in Princess Street and Albert Square is adorned with statues of de Gresley, Earl Derby, Sir Humphrey Chetham, and others. The principal entrance is in Albert Square, where the porch and ground entrance-hall leads to the main staircase. The corridors and halls are paved with marble mosaics, and the central hall is floored and roofed with oak. lower panels of the hall are decorated with the heraldic bearings of the principal countries and cities.

The Branch Bank of England stands opposite to the Town Hall in King Street. It is in the Doric style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. E. R. Cockerell, R.A., and was first opened for the despatch of business in March The first branch Bank of England in Manchester 1847. was established in 1826. The other banks, few of which present any special features of architectural interest, are the Adelphi Bank (limited), 30 Brown Street; Alliance Bank (limited), 73 and 75 King Street; Consolidated Bank (limited), 46 Pall Mall; Cunliffes, Brooks, & Co., 92 King Street; Heywood Brothers & Co., St. Ann Street; Lomas & Co., 10 Market Street; Manchester and County Bank (limited), 2 York Street; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., 29 Spring Gardens, and its branch 37 King Street; Manchester and Salford Bank, Mosley Street, corner of York Street, one of the finest buildings in Manchester in the Italian style; Salford Branch, corner of

Chapel Street and Bolton Street; Hulme Branch, Streeford Road; National Provincial Bank of England, 94 Mosley Street; Robertson, Fraser, and Co., 2 and 4 High Street; Robinson, Coryton, & Co., 31 Smithy Door; Sewell & Nephew, 12 Norfolk Street; John Stewart & Co. (American), Corporation Street; Union Bank of Manchester, 9 York Street; and Manchester and Salford Savings Bank (and Government Annuity Society), 84 King Street and 25 Pall Mall.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has its offices in King Street, immediately opposite the Bank of England, but there is nothing in the building to distinguish it in any respect. The Commercial Association was originated in 1820. For a few years, during the Anti-Corn-Law agitation, a second "Commercial Association" was formed, but the two associations subsequently amalgamated, retaining the old names in the offices of the younger body. In all questions of home trade and foreign commerce, the Manchester Chamber possesses a high and well-deserved influence both with the commercial departments of the Government, and with the mercantile and manufacturing community throughout the civilised world.

The Theatres in Manchester are three in numberthe Theatre Royal, the Prince's, and the Queen's. Theatre Royal stands in Peter Street, close to the Free Trade Hall. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and was built in 1845 from a design by Mr. Chester. It is one of the largest theatres in the provinces, and has the most capacious stage of any out of London. The Prince's Theatre, in Oxford Street, near St. Peter's Square, and not far distant from the Royal, was erected in 1864 from a design by Mr. Salomons. It is a neat and commodious edifice, and stands high in the dramatic world for the spirit with which it has been conducted. The Queen's Theatre, which was erected on the site of Heywood's Hotel in 1870, holds nearly 3000 persons. The Italian Opera, and other first class companies, visit periodically this theatre,

The Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary is situate in Piccadilly, and is one of the most striking and conspicuous edifices in the city. It is in the centre of a spacious piece of ground laid out with grass borders and gravel walks, and in front of it is a noble esplanade, on which are placed some colossal statues. Around, and not far distant, are many princely warehouses and hotels, which, with the Infirmary, present a fine architectural effect. The Infirmary buildings form three sides of a quadrangle. The dome was added in 1853 to serve as a clock-chamber, and the whole Piccadilly front was rebuilt at the same time. The clock is one of the very best time-keepers in the kingdom, and is kept adjusted to true Greenwich time. The Infirmary, like other buildings in Manchester, has been enlarged from time to time to suit the exigencies of the district. On this site a building was first erected in 1755, to which an addition was made in 1792. In 1848 a wing was added, and in 1851 another wing was built through the munificence of Mlle. Jenny Lind, who gave two concerts, producing £2500, in aid of the building funds.

The Concert Hall is in Lower Mosley Street, facing St. Peter's Church. It was opened in 1830, and a new orchestra and other improvements were made early in 1861. The Hall is the property of a private association of limited numbers, and the performances are usually of first-rate character. Manchester has indeed a high musical reputation, and no place in the kingdom possesses a larger number of amateurs, or enjoys more opportunities of cultivating musical tastes. The entertainments in the Concert Hall are confined to the subscribers—and admission cannot be obtained except under conditions which limit considerably their usefulness to the public.

The CLUB HOUSES in Manchester can now boast the architectural splendour of some of their London rivals. The principal of this kind is the Union Club, situate in Mosley Street, near the Royal Institution. The others are the

CLARENDON, Mosley Street, St. Peter's Square; the R FORM Club, situated at the top of King Street, of commanding appearance; and the Conservative Club, a lar modern and imposing structure, its principal entran being in St. Ann's Street; the Brazenose Club, embring the Literary, Artistic, Scientific, Theatrical, and gener professional elements of Manchester Society, situate Brazenose Street, off Albert Square; the Limners' Club Cooper Street. In connection with the two political cluthere is a Junior Conservative and a Junior Reform.

Town's Halls have been erected in the differe townships of Manchester for public and municipal use and one or two of them will repay an inspection. Chorlton-on-Medlock, built in 1831, consists externally a central projecting portico, four fluted columns supporting an entablature surmounted by a pediment. The HULL Town Hall, in the Stretford Road, is an edifice in the Italian style, the principal facade being 184 feet in lengt The west wing, 45 feet long and 50 feet high, is wholl appropriated as the Hulme Branch Lending Library, i connection with the Manchester Free Library: the east wing is used as overseers' offices. The public room is 9 by 45 feet, and 38 feet high. This handsome building was finished in 1865 from the designs of Mr. Lynde, th city surveyor. The Cheetham Town Hall, a brick build ing, with slight pretensions to architectural merit, is situat in York Street, on the Cheetham Hill Road. finished in 1855. BROUGHTON TOWN HALL stands is Duke Street, Lower Broughton.

The Memorial Hall in Albert Square, opened is 1864, was erected by subscription "to perpetuate the memory of the 2000 ejected ministers of 1662." The subscribers resolved that the building should be "settled upon perfectly open trusts, for religious, philanthropic and educational purposes." The architectural character of the edifice is in the mediæval style prevailing in the northern cities of Italy, and the building is of ornamental bricks and tiles with stone dressings. The most striking

feature in the façade is the upper windows, which are fitted with Venetian tracery, in style resembling those of the Ducal Palace at Venice. The cost of the land and building was about £10,000.

The Manchester Assembly Rooms, built in 1860, are situate in York Street, Cheetham Hill. The building is of ornamental brick exterior, and contains a principal room, 80 feet by 40 feet, with a richly-ornamented ceiling, and other rooms for various purposes.

The Manchester Borough Gaol, situate on the Hyde Road, was only finally finished in 1856. The government of it is conducted on the silent system. It was on the road to this gaol, and not far distant from it, that a police sergeant was murdered in an attack on the prison-van, in 1867. The attack was made, in open daylight, by armed Fenians, and the prisoners were liberated. The incident will not readily be forgotten in Manchester.

The Cavalry Barracks are placed in Barrack Street, Hulme, at the back of the houses in Chester Road; they will accommodate upwards of 300 men and horses. The Infantry Barracks are in Regent Road, Salford. They possess accommodation for nearly a complete regiment. The Militia Barracks are also in Regent Road, Salford

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

The Public Parks, which may be fitly referred to here, originated in a public meeting held in August 1844, at which a subscription was started to provide places of recreation for the people of the district. Application for assistance was made to the Government, but the conditions offered by Sir Robert Peel were declined, and ultimately the whole of the money required was raised by subscription. Peel Park, the first founded, is in Salford, under which heading it will be described.

The Queen's Park.-In May 1845 the estate of

Hendham Hall, containing a large house and about acres of land, already park-like, was purchased at a cost £7280. It is now called the Queen's Park. It is situated on the Rochdale Road, near the Harpurhey Cemeter and is about two miles from the Manchester Exchange The ground is undulating, and is well bordered with tree and is ornamented with miniature lakes and fountain Ground has been set apart for open-air games, and gymnas are placed in convenient positions. The house, former Hendham Hall, has been converted into a free museu of natural history and antiquities, part of it consisting plaster casts and masks of individuals for the illustration of the science of phrenology.

Philips Park, named after Mr. Mark Philips, M. one of the most energetic and liberal promoters of t beneficent park scheme, was opened in 1846, on a portiof the estate of Lady Houghton, in the township of Bra ford. It consists of 31 acres of land, which were purchas for £6200. Philips Park was intended for the densel peopled districts of Ancoats and Holt Town, and thou conveniently situated for these localities, it is not easi approached by the casual visitor. It will repay a visit. in many respects it is one of the most picturesque of t parks, and probably the visitor will find it the easiest pl to take a ticket to Park station by the Ashton branch the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from the Victor station. The park is, however, only two miles dista from the Exchange.

The Alexandra Park, situated at Moss Side, Cho ton, embraces an area of about 30 acres. It was a structed, and the ground purchased by the Corporation Manchester, for the use of the dense population in Chorlt and Hulme. In 1876 St. Bede's College (formerly aquarium), near the main entrance of the park, v founded by Dr. Vaughan.

MONUMENTS.

The STATUE MONUMENTS in Manchester are numerous, they include the following:—The Peel Memorial, a statue and two accompanying figures, at the Mosley Street end of the Infirmary esplanade, designed by Mr. W. C. Marshall; Wellington, with many figures and bas-reliefs, the work of Mr. Matthew Noble; Dalton and Watt, by Mr. Theed, also on the esplanade. The Albert Memorial, in Albert Square, a marble statue by Noble, within a highly ornate Gothic shrine. Cobden, in St. Ann's Square, a bronze statue by Marshall Wood. Cromwell, in bronze, near the entrance of Victoria, presented to the city by Mrs. Abel Heywood. Humphrey Chetham, in marble, by Theed, at the east end of the cathedral choir. Dalton (seated), in marble, by Chantrey in the Royal Institution, Mosley Street.

CEMETERIES.

Of Cemeteries there are four in the suburbs of Manchester.1 The Harpurney Cemetery, close to Queen's Park, contains 11 acres of ground, and is neatly laid out. It was established in 1837, and is open for the interment of persons of all sects. The Ardwick Cemetery is in Ford Street, Hyde Road, Ardwick. It contains about 8 acres of ground. Here lie the remains of Dr. John Dalton. In Every Street, Ardwick, there is also a burying-ground, in which there is a monument to the memory of Henry Hunt. better known as "Orator" Hunt. The foundation stone of this monument was laid by Feargus O'Connor. Salford Cemetery is in Eccles New Road, Weaste Lane Railway Station, in the borough of Salford. This place of interment comprises 211 acres, of which 111 acres are devoted to the use of members of the Church of England. On the ground are also chapels for the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics. The first burial in this

¹ The New Manchester Cemetery is situated in the Valley of the Medlock, on the opposite bank to Phillips Park,

place was that of Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P. for Salford. Rusholme Road Cemetery is in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street. It was opened in 1821, and has now lost all traces of a suburban character, from the rapid growth of the district. The Jews have also a cemetery at Prestwich. Most of these places may be visited by the public during the greater portion of the day.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Public Baths are numerous. For the most part they have been conducted by the Manchester and Salford Baths and Laundries Company (limited). There is a large swimming-bath in Greengate, Salford; another in Mayfield, Ardwick; a third in Leaf Street, Hulme. The prices are low, and frequent swimming contests are held in each place. There is also a public bath in Miller Street. Most of the baths have laundries connected with them, which are extensively used by the wives and families of working-men. There are several private baths under the designations of Turkish, or Turkish and Roman, or Vapour, Turkish, and Medical Galvanic Baths. Of these the best known are Constantine's, in Oxford Street, and Broughton Lane (Strangeways).

GARDENS.

The Botanical and Horticultural Gardens, at Old Trafford, are well worthy of a visit. They are within easy reach, by omnibus, every ten minutes or quarter of an hour. They are maintained by a body of subscribers, but the public are occasionally admitted at a small charge, when fêtes are held.

Bellevue Gardens, Longsight, contain two sheets of water, and is provided with a highly artistic panoramic picture; they are easy of access by rail or omnibus. Pomona Gardens, Cornbrook, Hulme, approached by omnibus; and Moorfield Gardens, Sale, reached by railway from the Oxford Road Station—are all places of extensive

resort, and well worth a visit. Manley Park and Gardens, lately occupied by Samuel Mendel, Esq., is now the property of a limited liability company.

RACE-COURSE.

A new RACE-COURSE was established in the summer of 1868 in the borough of Salford, in the low-lying grounds between the river Irwell and the cemetery on Eccles New Road. The ground is easy of access, being situate about 23 miles from the Exchange; and during the race meetings, which are held twice in the year, omnibuses are running all day. The course is said to be one of the most complete and best in England. Formerly, the course was on Kersal Moor, but from 1846 till this year, it has been established on land belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald, lying on a level with Peel Park, Salford, but higher up the Irwell.

WAREHOUSES.

The Warehouses may very properly be considered as public edifices in Manchester; and few better evidences of the taste, energy, and wealth of Manchester merchants can be pointed out. Sometimes these huge and splendid edifices contrast oddly enough with the dilapidated and mean houses of the Georgian era: but these are being removed. the city is rapidly undergoing reconstruction, and on every side, imposing buildings are being erected. If the new edifices are not always in the best taste, they are all built with a view to architectural display, and many of them are palatial, not only in point of size, but in architectural merit. The warehouse of Messrs. Watts, in Portland Street, as a magnificent pile; and that of the Dacca Twist Company. in the same street, is remarkable for the simplicity and chasteness of its style. These imposing buildings have hitherto been disfigured by the contiguity of the old houses to which reference has been made; but this contrast will not exist much longer, and Portland Street will, at no distant period, bear a comparison with any street in the

kingdom, if not in Europe. Albert Square, in the same manner, has become one of the finest architectural features of the city. The wretched, closely-built hovels have disappeared from the locality, a fine space has been opened, which is now bounded on one side by the new Town Hall, and buildings, which in the mass compare with the noble edifice which has been erected. The same changes are going forward in Peter Street, adjoining Albert Square, and in Deansgate, where the Barton Arcade and Victoria Buildings, both spacious and well planned, have recently been erected. Thus the business part of the city is undergoing a transformation which will make Manchester as famous for architectural display as it has hitherto been for manufacturing industry. The stranger will find no difficulty in obtaining an inspection of any of the great warehouses, which are well worth a visit.

EDUCATIONAL, ART, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND CHARITIES.

The Grammar School stands first in the list of educational institutions in Manchester, if not in point of importance or merit, at least in point of antiquity. It was founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in the year 1515, and was endowed by the gift of corn and fulling mills on the Irk, close to which river it is situated. The master and usher were directed by the founder to "teach freely and indifferently every child coming to the school of

whatever county or shire, without any money or other rewards taken therefor, as cock-penny, victor-penny, potation-penny, or any other whatsoever, except only his said stipend and wages." This stipulation constituted a difficulty in later times. The Charity Commissioners reported in 1825 that the total income of the Grammar School Trust exceeded £4000, and it was felt that no adequate return was obtained for that amount, although the income at the same time was somewhat precarious. Accordingly an agitation was begun to alter the original scheme of the founder, but it was not till 1867 that this project was carried out. The main feature of the new scheme, ratified by the Court of Chancery, is the admission of 100 boys at twelve guineas a-year, the remainder being on the foundation, and the school being made to accommodate 350 boys. In Brasenose College, Oxford, there are four scholarships appropriated to this school, and eighteen others, of which it has every third turn. It has also in St. John's College, Cambridge, in rotation to two other public schools, a right to twenty-two scholarships. The present school, which stands in Long Millgate, was built in 1776. de Quincey, as a boy, obtained a part of his education; and here Mr. John Ruskin delivered a famous address to the boys in 1865.

The Chetham College or Hospital is one of the very few antiquities of which Manchester can boast. The college was used as a dwelling by the collegiate body until the year 1547, when it fell into the possession of the Earl of Derby. About a hundred years afterwards it was purchased by the feoffees of the Chetham Charity, incorporated by royal charter, and occupied by poor boys in 1656. Humphrey Chetham, a name of which Manchester is justly proud, by will bearing date the 16th of December 1651, bequeathed a sum of money to purchase two estates to be conveyed to 24 feoffees in trust, to be employed by them in founding and endowing an hospital for "maintaining, educating, bringing up, and apprenticing forty healthy boys born in wedlock, the sons of honest and indus-

trious parents." This purpose has been fully carried out, and the number of boys has been increased to one hundred. The institution is most admirably managed, and the feoffees, of whom Lord Derby is one, take a great interest in it. When the feoffees are reduced to twelve, the survivors are required, in virtue of the provisions of Humphrey Chetham's will, to fill up the trust by a new election.

The Chetham Library, though a distinct institution, is under the same roof as the hospital, and the two buildings may be visited together. The library owes its origin to Humphrey Chetham, the founder of the hospi-It is freely open to every reader, whether stranger or resident, and no one can fail to be delighted with a visit to the place. The buildings are situated in Victoria Street. close by the cathedral, and passing out of the busy Manchester thoroughfare, through the gates inscribed with Humphrey Chetham's motto (OUOD TUUM TENE). the visitor is at once carried back to mediæval times. illusion is confirmed by an inspection of the school, with its baronial kitchen, its quaint oak panelled sitting-rooms, its enormous fireplace, and its section of a cloister which looks into a small quadrangle. The library is rich in theology, but it has also literary treasures of other kinds. The reading-room is a gem, which will delight the antiquarian, but the stranger, whatever his tastes, should visit it as presenting such a sharp contrast between Manchester past and present.

Owens College, established in Quay Street, was founded by Mr. John Owens, who died in Manchester in 1846, aged 56, and was buried in the churchyard of St. John's, close by the college. Mr. Owens bequeathed £100,000 to the foundation. The students are admitted and professors engaged without any religious test whatever. The house at first leased for the purposes of the institution, and still forming the principal entrance, was formerly the dwelling-place of Mr. Richard Cobden. The educational operations of the college were begun in March 1851, and in May of that year a royal warrant was granted, authorising the

college to issue certificates to candidates for degrees at the London University. The new building fronting Oxford Street has been constructed to meet the rapid growth of this establishment, and to provide every accommodation for scientific instruction. New chairs and scholarships have been added, and the tuition is conducted by the most eminent men in the various departments, making it worthy of the industrial capital of the kingdom. The college has incorporated the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and contains a library and a museum of natural history.

The Manchester Royal Institution originated in a meeting held in October 1823, its objects being to diffuse a taste for the fine arts by establishing a collection of the best models that can be obtained in painting and sculpture. by exhibiting the works of meritorious artists, and to encourage literary and scientific pursuits by means of popular courses of lectures. A considerable sum of money was subscribed, and the present building was erected in Mosley Street in the years 1825-30. It is a noble Doric edifice, erected from the designs of the late Sir Charles Barry, at a cost, including land, of more than £30,000. Its facade in Mosley Street is 170 feet in length, its depth 834 feet. It contains a handsome entrance-hall, lecture-theatre capable of holding about 800 persons, various rooms on the lower floor; and on the upper floor, suites of rooms and corridors for the reception of pictures, drawings, statuary sculpture, and other works of art for exhibition. The walls of the entrance-hall are decorated with a set of casts of the Elgin marbles presented by George IV. statue of Dr. Dalton, by Chantrey, adorns the hall.

The School of Art stands at the corner of Cavendish Street and Higher Ormond Street, opposite All Saints' Church. It is an ornate building in the Gothic style, designed by Mr. Redmayne, and erected at a cost, including the site, of £25,000. The interior is so arranged as to allow independent communication between the rooms, which are well lighted and ventilated. There are four

studios on the ground floor, besides the masters' rooms. On the floor above is the Art Gallery.

The Athenseum, in Bond Street and George Street, to the rear of the Royal Institution, is in the Italian style of architecture, also erected from the designs of the late Sir Charles Barry. It was built in 1837, and was established to afford young men of the middle class a place of resort for reading the newspapers, with the advantages of a library, classes, and occasional lectures. It contains a reading and news' room, a library of about 15,000 volumes, and a lecture-room on the uppermost floor. It is a flourishing institution. Connected with it are gymnastic and chess clubs, a dramatic society, and an essay and discussion society.

The Manchester Mechanics' Institution, in David Street, Portland Street, occupies an important position amongst the educational institutions of Manchester. The present home of the Institution was opened in 1857. having sprung from small means. The cost of the building, including site and furniture, was about £22,000. It has a library of 17,000 volumes, a spacious lecture-hall with gallery, and in various departments of education has day and evening classes for both sexes. The institution has been most successful in its operations. Membership is obtained on payment of 5s. per quarter for men, and 3s. Honorary members pay 21s. a-year. for women. late Sir Benjamin Heywood took a very active part in the origination of this institution, and his family continue to give the same generous attention to it.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES and kindred establishments, mostly in the form of working-men's clubs, are in operation at Cheetham Hill, Crumpsall, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Droylsden, Failsworth, Gorton Brook, Hightown, Hulme, Levenshulme, Salford, Pendleton, and other places.

The Natural History Society had a museum in Peter Street. The building, which was erected in 1835, consists of a centre and wings, the central hall having corridors leading to two upper floors. Besides its large

collection of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, the museum is rich in shells, corallines, minerals, and fossils. The Geological Society has its valuable collections here, on condition that they shall be open to the public free of charge. In 1867 the Natural History Society presented the whole of its collections to Owens College, to which place it has now been removed.

The Literary and Philosophical Society has a house, including a chemical laboratory, a good library, and a meeting-room, in George Street. The *Memoirs* of this Society are published in 21 volumes, and have been translated into French and German. No provincial society has acquired a fame so extensive, solid, and well-deserved, as this of Manchester.

The Lancashire Independent College is at Withington, about three miles from the Exchange. The foundation stone was laid in 1840. The institution at present accommodates about fifty students. It has a fine library-room and reading-room, lecture-rooms, students' rooms, and dormitories. It was erected at a cost of £20,000.

The Wesleyan Theological Institution is at Didsbury, on the Oxford Road, and about five miles from Manchester. It was opened in 1842, is a commodious building, and the institution has much more than local reputation. It will accommodate about forty students.

Henshaw's Blind Asylum is situated at Old Trafford, about two miles from the Exchange. It is near the Botanical Gardens and the site of the Art Treasures Exhibition, and is, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the neighbourhood, a very pleasant locality. The institution owes its origin to the munificence of Mr. Henshaw of Oldham, who bequeathed £20,000 to found it. The money remained at interest till the amount was doubled, and a public subscription was begun to aid the project of Mr. Henshaw. The noble institution at Old Trafford was the result. A Deaf and Dumb School, now in connection with it, was established by subscription in 1823. A chapel was provided for the inmates, but it has lately been

the subject of litigation, owing to a misunderstanding of the trust. The blind pupils are specially instructed in music, and form the choir of the chapel, which is open to the public. The blind pupils also give choral concerts every alternate Wednesday throughout the year. An infant school for deaf mutes stands near the asylum. The Blind Asylum is open to visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; the Deaf and Dumb School is open only on Wednesdays.

The Manchester Free Public Library had its central station in Byrom Street, near Deansgate, in a district known as "Camp Field." It was the first library established under "Ewart's Act," and owed its origin chiefly to the exertions of Sir John Potter and Dr. John Watts. The building, formerly the "Hall of Science." was erected in 1839, and was opened as a Free Library in 1852. Branch Lending Libraries, in connection with the Free Library, have been established in different parts of the borough. It was deemed advisable, however, through the insecurity of the premises, which have now been pulled down, to remove the books to the Old Town Hall (see p. 14). The number of volumes in the Reference and Lending Libraries in 1852-3 was 22,939, and in 1875-76 had risen to 135,713. The daily average of issues in 1852-3 was 461, and in 1876 had increased to 2764. After considerable public discussion it was decided to open the Free Libraries on Sundays from 2 to 9 P.M. and this resolution was first carried out on Sunday, September 8, 1878. The privilege has been largely taken advantage of by the working classes and others.

The chief libraries of other kinds in Manchester are the Chetham, already noticed; the Royal Exchange Library, established by subscription in August 1792, having nearly 20,000 volumes; the Portico Library in Mosley Street, established January 1806, having about 20,000 volumes. This last is an Ionic edifice, and may be reckoned as one of the public buildings. The Law Library in Norfolk Street consists entirely of professional

books, and is supported by professional gentlemen. It contains about 4000 volumes. The Foreign Library in Back Square, originating in 1830, has over 8000 volumes in various languages.

The Royal School of Medicine and Surgery was in Grosvenor Street, Piccadilly, and is now amalgamated with Owens College. It was founded in 1824, was the first fully organised and recognised provincial medical school in England, and it has always ranked deservedly high for the ability of its lecturers and professors. The medical Society, established in 1834, has its library also in Owen's College.

Other educational and charitable institutions in Manchester, which may be mentioned, but do not require a description, are the Church of England Educational Society, King Street; the Manchester District Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools; the Ragged and Certified Industrial Schools, Ardwick Green; the Statistical Society; the Scientific Students' Association; the Literary Society; the Field Naturalists' Society; the Architectural Society; the Manchester Institution of Engineers: the Ladies' Jubilee School; the Model Lodging House; the Humane Society; the Manchester Commercial Schools, Stretford New Road: the Jews' Schools, York Street, Cheetham Hill; the Eye Hospital; the Institution for Diseases of the Ear; the Hospital for Sick Children, together with many other Societies which are happily common to all large centres of population, and serve to show the charity and energy of the inhabitants.

Mention may also be made here of Whaite's Fine Art Galleries, Bridge Street, much frequented by the people, and the Young Men's Christian Association, the central offices of which are situated in Peter Street. The latter institution is one of the best conducted of its kind in the country, and has attained a great success.

CHURCHES AND CHAPETS.

The Churches in Manchester are very numerous, but few of them have antiquity to boast of, and only those recently erected, except the Cathedral, have any pretensions to architectural merit. In 1867 there were about 80 churches in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Since the constitution of the diocese in 1848, to the end of 1867, 101 new churches have been built and consecrated within the limits of the see, 12 were building at the end of 1867. 17 had been built and consecrated in lieu of former churches, 6 were built but not ready for consecration, and 30 new ones were proposed, with every probability of their being constructed in a short time. The Nonconformists muster strongly in Manchester, the Methodists in particular. that body having 90 places of worship. The Independents have 33 churches in Manchester; the Presbyterians of different communions, 9; the Unitarians, 9; the Baptists, 11: the Bible Christians, 2: the Jews, 2: the Friends, 1: New Jerusalem, 2: Greek Catholic Church, 1: Catholic Apostolic Church, 1; and there are also congregations of the German Evangelical Church, the Dutch Protestant Church, and the Moravians. The Roman Catholics have 18 churches in Manchester and the surrounding districts. and several of them possess no little architectural merit.

The cathedral, or "T Owd Church," as it is familiarly called in Manchester, stands first in interest as in importance. Founded in 1422, it has undergone all the changes to which the ecclesiastical edifices of the kingdom have been exposed, and during this century, more particularly within a very recent date, it has been almost entirely restored. The form of the edifice is an irregular parallelogram, with lateral projecting portions, being side chapels. It consists of a nave and chancel, or choir without transepts, with a western tower and porch, and an eastern Lady chapel or chantry. The nave has one chapel on the north side, St. James's Chantry, or the Strangeways or Ducie Chapel; and

two on the south side, that next the south porch being St. George's Chantry, also called Bebby's, Galley's, or Browne's Chapel: and that next the choir, St. Nicholas' Chantry, or the Trafford Chapel. The choir chapels on the north side are St. John the Baptist's Chantry, better known as the Derby Chapel, and its small addition, projecting beyond the line of the north wall of the church, called the Elv Chapel; at the east end St. Mary's Chantry [? the Lady Chapell, now called the Chetham Chapel; on the south side of the choir are, near its east end, the octagonal Chapter-house, and next it the Jesus Chapter or Byrom Chapel. The side chapels make the Cathedral the widest parish church in England, except Coventry, being across the nave 112 feet in width from the north to the south walls, and rather more across the choir and the Derby and Byrom chapels. The length of the church, including the tower porch and the Chetham Chapel, is 220 feet.

The Choir is generally regarded as the chief glory of the edifice. It contains, besides the Bishop's throne, thirty stalls, all enriched by canopies of carved oak in elaborate tabernacle work; that over the Dean's stall is perhaps unrivalled in the kingdom. The misereres, or fall seats, have curious, and in some instances grotesque, carving on the lower surfaces.

There are several memorial windows in the Cathedral, and a fine statue monument by Theed, in memory of Humphrey Chetham. The font is a memorial of Edmund Frere and his wife, who died in 1861; and the cover was the gift of the late comptroller of the parish accounts. There are daily services in the Cathedral.

The clerical staff consists of a dean, four canons, twenty honorary canons, two minor canons, a clerk in orders, and two curates of the cathedral district. The greatest restorations in point of extent, and the best in respect of architectural truth, which have been carried out in the cathedral, were those begun in 1845, and completed in 1868. The dean and chapter have the merit of initiating these extensive restorations, and at their cost the

whole of the choir, with its chapels, has been restored to its pristine beauty. They were done under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Holden. The erection of the tower, a magnificent structure, was carried out under the same supervision. It was only finished in 1867, and is one of the architectural beauties of which the city may fairly boast. The cost was defrayed by public subscription, and many munificent donations have been received in support of the general restoration fund. The total expenditure on the restoration since 1845 is £35,000.

- St. Ann's Church, forming the south side of St. Ann's Square, was founded in 1709, under the patronage of Lady Ann Bland, and other benefactors. It is a Corinthian edifice, but heavy and unattractive.
- St. Mary's Church, within a stone's throw of St. Ann's, and about equal to it in an architectural point of view, is a Doric edifice. It was opened in 1756.
- St. John's Church, in Byrom Street, was built in 1768 by Mr. Edward Byrom, son of the stenographer. It is admired for its paintings, and the neatness and elegance of its interior. In its churchyard lie the remains of the founder of Owens College.
- St. Peter's Church, a heavy Doric edifice by Wyatt, was founded in 1788. It stands at the foot of Mosley Street, and top of Peter Street. The altar-piece in this church is the "Descent from the Cross," from the pencil of Annibal Carracci. The musical services in St. Peter's are celebrated in Manchester, and are deservedly admired.
- St. Matthew's Church stands in Campfield, Deansgate, near the Free Library. It is in the modern Gothic style, from the designs of the late Sir Charles Barry. The steeple is much admired. The church was consecrated in 1825, and was therefore one of the early productions of the architect of the House of Commons.
- St. Paul's Church, Stretford New Road, is spoken of in the neighbourhood as "The Working-Man's Church," being built mostly by the subscriptions of working men.

It was consecrated in 1858, and is an unpretending structure.

St. Luke's Church, Cheetham Hill, finished in 1839, has a fine pulpit of carved oak. The church is of the perpendicular style of Gothic.

St. John the Evangelist's Church, Higher Broughton, finished in 1839, has a reredos and stained windows

designed by the late Mr. Pugin.

St. Mary's, Hulme, situated in Moss Lane, at its junction with Boston Street, is one of the finest edifices in Manchester. Consecrated in 1858, it was built and endowed by the family of the Egertons of Tatton, and is undoubtedly a fine monument of their munificence and taste. The church is in the early geometrical decorated style of architecture, from designs by Mr. Crowther, with a nave, aisles, and chancel. The spire, including nave, has a total altitude of 242 feet, and presents a very imposing feature on this fine edifice.

Cavendish Street Chapel, situated at the junction of Stretford New Road with Oxford Road, belongs to the Independents. It is an imposing ecclesiastical edifice, erected from the designs of Mr. E. Walters, and presents a striking contrast to its episcopal neighbour, All Saints. Cavendish Street Chapel has excellent schools in connection with it, and its congregation forms one of the most numerous and influential bodies amongst the different religious communities of Manchester.

The UNITED PRESENTERIANS have a very fine church in Brunswick Street, Oxford Street. The spire of the church is justly admired for its elegance and airiness.

The JEWS' SYNAGOGUES are in York Street, Cheetham Hill. They are plain edifices, with little to attract the eye.

The SOCIETY OF FRIENDS have a large meeting-house in Mount Street, near St. Peter's Church. It was finished in 1830, and is a plain massive structure.

The Greek Church is in Higher Broughton Road. It is a building in the Corinthian order, and stands prominent in the road from the city. St. Chad's (Roman Catholic), situate on an elevated site on the Cheetham Hill Road, is an imposing-looking edifice, with a suite of priests' houses adjoining, schools, and a convent of Sisters of Notre Dame. The church is built of stone in Perpendicular Gothic, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, sacristy, chapels, etc. The architects were Messrs Weightman and Hadfield of Sheffield. St. Chad's was consecrated in 1847.

St. Wilfrid's (Roman Catholic), Bedford Street, Hulme, is from the designs of Mr. A. W. Pugin, and is the only church built by him in this neighbourhood. It is in the Early English style, with nave and aisles, deep chancel, and side chapels. It is built of brick with stone dressings.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is in Salford, and will be described hereafter.

The Church of the Holy Name when completed will form the handsomest Roman Catholic structure in Manchester, and is situated in Oxford Street.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

MANCHESTER, like the sister borough of Salford, it is necessary to remember, was governed by a boroughreeve and constables to the year 1838, when it received a charter of incorporation, and it is only from that time that the real work of improvement in the city can be said to have begun. From the year that the municipal government passed into the hands of the community immense works have been undertaken, of which the Assize Courts furnish an evidence. The gas and water supplies are also proofs of the energy of municipal direction, as their management is in the hands of the corporation. The gross profits on the gasworks in Manchester during the year 1865-6 was £52,553, of which

£20,000 was paid to the improvement department reet and other public improvements. This is about anual average expended on city improvements from The WATERWORKS at profits of the gasworks. DHEAD possess a total capacity of 611,872,600 cubic or 3,828,000,000 gallons. They are situated about iles from Manchester in a hilly and picturesque disand will well repay the inspection of the visitor. quantity of water which can be collected is estimated rm an average daily supply of about 25,000,000 us, and the storage in the various reservoirs is estil to exceed 600.000.000 cubic feet. In 1867 anlarge storage reservoir was completed on the Presthills, so as to supply the higher parts of the town orthern district, and the water-supply of Manchester be said to be the most complete in its arrangements. illest in quantity, and the purest in quality, enjoyed y great town in the kingdom. The outlay, including st of purchasing the works, which were the property old company, amounted in 1866 to £1.500.000 ag, and the revenue for the sale of water for trading ses is about £58,000 yearly, or more than half the amount from all sources. In laying the mains, special 1 was had for the extinction of fires, and so far as rns either water or gas supply. Manchester will comwith any large place in the kingdom. The Police Fire Brigade arrangements are of course to be ind in the management of the corporation, and these fairly bear comparison with places of equal import-The death-rate in Manchester is unquestionably but it must not be forgotten that the corporation ong arrears of neglect to pull up, and that the cirances of Manchester, in its rapid increase of populaand necessary overcrowding, are unexampled. little has been done. Cellar-dwellings in large num-

nave been closed, sanitary measures have been pushed rd, and a Medical Officer of Health has recently been nted to aid the corporation in their efforts to increase the comforts of the people and the health of the inhabitants. The extent of sewerage constructed in the city from 1830 to June 1866 was 95 miles 476 yards, cross-sewers and eyes 147 miles 1018 yards. The area of streets paved was above 1,000,000 yards, and the total cost of paving and sewering during the periods mentioned was £326,397.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

The manufacturing and commercial market of Manchester is held in the Exchange on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the former being the principal day. There is a market for the sale of live poultry on Tuesdays and Saturdays in Shudehill, in front of the Old Mosley Arms.

The "Central Markets." in Smithy Door and Victoria Street, include a fruit and vegetable market, and the handsome new edifice in Victoria Street is used as a retail fish-market. The wholesale fish-market is in Great Ducie Street, Strangeways, near the Victoria Station. The great market in Manchester is, however, the Smithfield market. Shudehill. It has an immense area, entirely covered by a roof of iron and glass in four bays, making the total covered space 11,441 yards, said to be the largest roofed space in England. Here the market is continually in operation, and nearly everything is sold in it. doubtedly one of the "sights" of Manchester. The cattlemarket for the district is held in Cross Lane, Salford, and is one of the largest in the kingdom. A hay and straw market is held in Liverpool Road, Deansgate, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A hide and skin market is held in Charles Street, Lower Byrom Street, on Thursdays and Fridays, and a pig-market is held on the same site. Of the Farrs the most famous was that called "Knot Mill Fair," held in Camp Field, Deansgate, but which has been abolished by order of the City Council. The ground lately occupied by these fairs is being converted into a wholesale market, after the style of the Smithfield market, Shudehill, part of which is now completed.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The rapid extension of the railway system has introduced and is developing a change in the locale of the cotton manufacture, Manchester being regarded only as the general market for the whole trade. The manufacture itself is chiefly carried on in neighbouring districts, as ready of access as if they were in the suburbs of the city, where all the materials of the manufacture can be easily obtained. and where land is cheaper for building, or rents are lower. The principal cotton-mills are, in fact, situated at Oldham, Ashton, and Bolton, and from these a large proportion of cotton fabrics are supplied. Manchester is unquestionably. however, the mercantile metropolis of this vast occupation: but there are various other occupations, old and new, which must be regarded as amongst the permanent industries of the district. Among the textile fabrics are those, single and mixed, of woollen, worsted stuff, flannel, etc., including blankets; of linen alone, or mixed with cotton, wool, or silk; of silk, including ribbons, dresses, embroidered articles, etc., velvets, tablecloth and damasks, counterpanes and quilts, nankeens and jeans, crapes and bombazines, shawls and mantles. Of miscellaneous manufactures are those of hats and caps, umbrellas and parasols, india-rubber, gutta-percha, and other water and air proof fabrics, girth and webbing, and all kinds of smallwares. In iron and steel the works and manufactures are numerous and varied, including steam-engines, locomotive and stationary, and boilers; machinery and machines for planing, cutting, drilling, and riveting metal plates; tool-making machinery, railway carriages, waggons, rails, and plants; stoves and grates, screws, bolts, rivets, wire, boiler-plates, etc. In copper and brass are various manufactures, especially of rollers for calico-printers. In short, including the trades and handicrafts, whose produce or productions are in demand everywhere, and those which may be termed the agencies between producer and consumer, with the professions, etc., there are from 600 to 700 varieties of occupation in Manchester, supplying all the numerous wants of a high material civilisation.

As has been previously mentioned, Manchester was " of great account" at an early period for the manufacture of woollen cloths and linens: but it was not until an impulse was given to invention, and that splendid series of machines was produced, of which the effects have been so amazing, that it really became a place of commercial eminence and great resort. The first of these inventions, in point of date, was the water-frame, of which Arkwright, in 1769, claimed to be the originator. In 1770 the spinningjenny of James Hargreaves was first heard of, and in 1779 Crompton's mule-jenny was invented; while the "throstle" became an important modification and improvement of the water-frame. In 1785 Arkwright took out a patent for improved carding, drawing, and roving machines. steam-engine of Watt dates about the same time, although there were sundry modifications of it both before and afterwards. The power-loom, for which Cartwright took out his last patent in 1787, but which underwent many changes before it could be considered as a practical machine, completes the list of early discoveries. There were, of course, various inventions subordinate to these. In the beginning of the present century a machine was constructed which outvied all others in importance; it was the selfacting mule, the invention of Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Company, of Manchester. Their last patent was taken out in 1830, and there are several millions of spindles at work on the principle of spinning varn almost independently of human labour. Smith of Deanston, and other inventors, have subsequently contrived self-acting mules, and now the self-acting principle of spinning is fully established, and is applied universally to coarse varns.

But the mere discovery of the early machines was of

little benefit to the country, so long as they could be restricted in their use at the caprice of the patentee. Accordingly, through the instrumentality of Mr. Peel, an association of master manufacturers was formed, and a subscription to take proceedings for setting aside Arkwright's patents was entered into, upon the principle of each spinner paying a shilling per spindle for as many as he used. The original subscription-list is still in existence: the number of spindles subscribed for was about 20,000, being not more than a fourth of the number now employed by many large manufacturers. In 1781 and 1785 Arkwright's patents were annulled, and the cotton trade took a gigantic stride. The exports, which in 1701 were only to the value of £23,253, and in 1780 only £355,060, had risen in 1781 to £1,101,457, and in 1800 to £5,406,501; but gradually expanding, the whole exports of the cotton industry amounted in 1856 to upwards of £38,000,000. The import of raw cotton, which in 1751 was only 2,976,610 lbs. weight, was in 1780 upwards of 6,700,000. in 1790, 31,500,000; in 1800, 56,000,000; and in 1856, 1,021,021,000 lbs. weight. In 1787, it was estimated that there were in Lancashire 41 cotton-factories, in Derbyshire 22, and in Nottinghamshire 17. In 1790 the number had increased; and in 1817, Mr. Kennedy of Manchester calculated that there were 110.763 persons employed in cotton-spinning, and 20,768 horses' power. In 1832 Messrs. Greg of Manchester made a fresh estimate, giving the number of operatives employed in the cottonspinning and weaving in the mills only of Great Britain as In 1861, just prior to the advent of the cotton 1**6**0,000. famine, it was calculated that 383,674 persons were employed in the cotton-mills of Lancashire, 26,622 in the silk-mills, and 15,826 in the flax and woollen mills. the moderate estimate that each of these workers represents an average of 21 persons dependent upon him, we should find that 1,065,305 individuals are directly sustained by these occupations in Lancashire. From 1815 to 1861 the number of hands engaged in the cotton manufacture

increased 24 per cent, and those in the woollen manufacture 10 per cent; but in the silk manufacture the hands had decreased 14 per cent, and the decrease has been hastened since that time. From 1850 to 1860, the increase in the number of factories, spindles, power-looms, and horse-power, engaged in the cotton trade, was very much larger than the increase of the number of hands. In 1860, the number of cotton factories in Lancashire was 1979, or an increase of 60 per cent in ten years; the number of spindles was 21,530,523, or an increase of 54 per cent; the number of power-looms was 306,423, or an increase of 73 per cent; and the horse-power was 205,827, or an increase of 300 per cent.

The enormous increase in the national and local wealth by the cotton trade and manufacture is shown very forcibly in a few lines of comparison:—

ln	1760	Dr. Pe	rcival	state	ed ti	Je A	alue	of c	ne :	yea	r's		
	prod	luction	of the	e cou	nty	of l	Lanca	ste	r, ai	t		£20	0,000
In	1860	it was	comp	ated	by I	Mr.	Bazle	ey,	M. I	2.,	at	£85,00	0,000
In	1769	the cot	ton in	nport	ted i	nto	the l	Uni	ted	Ki	ng-	-	
	dom	was		_							3	,870,00	0 Iba
In	1860		,,					,,		1,	083	,600,00	0 lbs.
In	1786	the va	lue of	1 lb.	of l	No.	42's	yar.	n w	8.8		10s.	. 11d.
In	1860		,,					٠,,					11d.
In	1784	the val	lue of	1 lb.	of l	No.	100's	ya	m v	was	ł	38	s. 0d.
In	1860		,,					,,				· 2	s. 6d.

And the effect of this giant industry upon the port of Liverpool and the county of Lancaster may be thus stated:—

In 1760 the sur	n receive	d for	dock-du	es at L	iver-					
pool was	•		•	•		£2,330				
In 1860	,,			,,		444,417				
In 1692 the real property assessed for Land-tax in										
Lancashire	Was	•	•			97,242				
In 1815	"		,	,		3,087,774				
In 1851	,,,					8,640,695				
ln 1860	••					11,453,851				

In 1864-65, the amount had increased to £13.273.056. notwithstanding the check the cotton trade had received by the failure of the cotton supply in America, and must now be much larger. During what is called the "Cotton Famine, the whole of this gigantic industry was, in fact, temporarily paralysed, and the amount of distress occasioned by it may be estimated from the fact that the excess of expenditure in relief, either through the guardians or the public committees, was about 23 millions, in the three years and six months during which the exceptional state of distress continued. Besides this amount, it is computed that £220,000 were distributed. locally in private charity, large amounts were voluntarily remitted by manufacturers and property-owners for cottage rents, and large sums, the savings of the operatives, were drawn out of the Savings Banks. Notwithstanding the crushing distress, the sufferings of the operatives were nobly borne, not a shadow of disturbance was visible, and it was a long time before the independence of the Lancashire operative vielded to the acceptance of relief-tendered to him, however, with that kindly feeling which had nothing eleemosynary or degrading in it. The cloud has now passed away in a great measure, and with the opening of new cotton-fields it may be anticipated that the commerce and manufactures of Manchester will assume larger proportions than ever.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufactories in Manchester and the adjoining district, which will well repay the inspection of the visitor, are for—

Fine Spinning (cotton), the mills of Messrs. W. R. Callender & Co., Water Street, Manchester.

For Silk Manufacturing, the works of Messrs. James Houldsworth & Co., Portland Street, and Blackley.

For Spinning and Manufacturing Cotton and Mixed Goods, the extensive mills of Sir Elkanah Armi-

tage & Sons, in Pendleton, a suburb of Salford; and for Flax, the mills of Messrs. Crawford & Barrett, at Cobden Street, Brindle Heath, in the same district.

For Calico-Printing, the Mayfield Print-Works, off London Road, are the most extensive in the district. One of the most interesting which the visitor can inspect is the Engraving Works of Messrs. Lockett, Sons, & Leake, Strangeways, where the copper rollers for calico-printing are engraved by machinery.

At the Ashbury Carriage Company's Works. Gorton, a suburb of Manchester, will be seen one of the most complete railway-carriage and railway-waggon building establishments in the kingdom, and in the same district is situated the extensive Locomotive Factory of Messra. Bever, Peacock, & Co. The extensive Locomotive Works of Messrs, Sharp, Stewart, & Co. will be found in Bridge water Street; and Messrs. Fairbairn's works for the manufacture of Bridges and Boilers are in Canal Street. Ancoats, a Manchester suburb. At the premises of the Manchester Packing Company in Albert Square, will be observed a new method of economising Manchester business; and for the manufacture of Machine Tools, and Rifled Guns and Cannon, probably there is no establishment in the world more famous than that of Messrs. Joseph Whitworth & Co., in Chorlton Street, off Portland Street. To see the manufacture of Spinning Machinery the works of Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., at Oldham ought to be inspected. They are very complete works. and a whole day may be profitably spent in examining the different departments. The Messrs. Platt have rollingmills and extensive forges, besides which they carry on the manufacture of bricks by machinery. At Bolton there are extensive works for the manufacture of Engines and Boilers, of which may be mentioned those of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., and Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons. The Warehouses which may be specially pointed out to the visitor in Manchester are those of Sir James Watts & Co., Portland Street: Mesers. Westhead & Co., in Piccadilly; Messrs. Philips and Company, in Church Street; and of the Messrs. George Walker and Company in Mosley Street. The Coal-Mines of Messrs. Knowles are at Clifton, about 2½ miles from Manchester, and at Patricroft, four miles from the city, is the Bridgewater Foundry of Mr Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer. The introduction of a Manchester firm, or a respectable Manchester resident, is generally required before admission can be obtained into these places of business; furnished with this key, everything will be shown to the visitor, except in special cases, such as the Gun-Factory of Messrs. Whitworth, where the manufacturing processes are, in gamekeepers' phrase, "strictly preserved."

EMINENT MEN.

Manchester has been the birthplace, or abode, or central point of action, of many eminent men. In remoter times the names of Hugh Oldham, Bradford, Booker, Dee (the astrologer), Whitaker (the historian), Byrom (a poet, and the inventor of a system of shorthand), Worthington, Percival, Ogden, Hugh Manchester, Humphrey Chetham, Heyrick, Lord Delamere, Bancroft, Barlow, Crabtree, Chaderton (Bishop of Lincoln in 1578), Bridewake (Bishop of Chichester in 1674), and Charles White (an eminent surgeon and intimate friend of Dr. John Hunter), hold a prominent place in the history of the town and its connections. Amongst the illustrious of modern days, the commercial metropolis may claim as her own the eccentric Duke of Bridgewater. Mr. Thomas Henry, though not born in Manchester, spent his life here; and his attainments as a chemist were brought into beneficial exercise upon the cotton manufacture of the country, in the discovery of most important improvements in the art of dyeing, through the operation of mordants, and by simplifying and applying practically to manufactures the discovery of M. Berthollet, in regard to the qualities of

oxymuriatic acid; a discovery by which the time occupied in the process of bleaching calicoes has been reduced from days to hours.

The first Sir Robert Peel, though born near Blackburn, and a resident of Bury, had his manufacturing establishment in Manchester, and was probably the most extensive manufacturer of his day, excepting perhaps Sir Richard Arkwright. Dr. Dalton also, though born in Cumberland, spent his life, from the age of twenty-six or thereabouts, in Manchester, whither he went originally from Kendal on his appointment to the post of professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Manchester New Collegean institution which was subsequently moved to York, but has found a resting-place in Manchester again. The Doctor was many years president of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, through which many of his most valued discoveries have been communicated to the world. He died in 1844. His distinguished friend and associate. Eaton Hodgkinson, though born in Cheshire, was also closely associated with Manchester. Ainsworth, the author of a once popular Latin Dictionary, was born at Woodvale, near Manchester; and William Harrison Ainsworth, the well-known writer of fiction, is wholly claimed by Manchester.

A still more distinguished name in literature is that of Thomas de Quincey, who was born and received part of his education here. Amongst politicians intimately associated with Manchester are to be placed Mr. Cobden and Mr. John Bright. The former was a Sussex man, the latter was born near Rochdale; but it was in Manchester where their reputations were developed, and from whence, through their labours, sprang the "school" of politicians which has changed the current of legislation. Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone are both Lancashire men, and are hardly less associated with Manchester than the two eminent statesmen just named. Amongst eminent mechanicians and inventors of the present day we may place the names of Dr. W. Fairbairn and Mr. Joseph Whitworth.

PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE SUBURBS OF MANCHESTER afford as many evidences of prosperity as the city. Handsome villas and new churches are plentifully scattered about, and as the neighbourhood in some parts is picturesque, and in summer is pleasant everywhere, it is worthy of inspection by the tourist. Omnibuses traverse it every hour in the day, and the traffic is generally very great.

Higher Broughton, Kersal Moor, and Prestwich, to the north, are favourite places of residence, and standing on high ground a fine view of the valley of the [rwell can be obtained from them. To the south, Withington, Didsbury, and Northenden as far as the Mersey river, is a favourite ride. The country is flat, but luxuriant and well cultivated. To Eccles, through Salford and Pendleton, is a pleasant road, traversed hourly by the omnibuses. Eccles has a fine old parish church. It was to the rectory at Eccles that Huskisson was carried when he received his fatal injury at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester The omnibuses generally make the Exchange their central station, and from that point a cheap and ready conveyance can be obtained to any quarter of the city, or to any part of the neighbourhood within six or seven miles' distance.

Within a ten-mile circuit round Manchester are Bury (10), Bolton (10), Heywood ($9\frac{1}{2}$), Middleton ($6\frac{1}{4}$), Mottram (10), Oldham (8), Patricroft (5), Hyde (7), Radcliffe ($7\frac{1}{4}$), Stalybridge ($7\frac{1}{2}$), Ashton ($7\frac{1}{2}$), and Stockport (6). Within a circle of thirty miles, we have in addition the towns of

Bacup (22), Blackburn (24), Burnley (28), Congleton (25 $\frac{3}{4}$), Darwen (20), Glossop (13), Haslingden (18 $\frac{3}{4}$), Hebden (23 $\frac{3}{4}$), Huddersfield (26), Leigh (17 $\frac{3}{4}$), Macclesfield (17 $\frac{1}{2}$), Penistone (28), Preston (30), Rawtenstall (18), Rochdale (10 $\frac{3}{4}$), St. Helen's (21 $\frac{1}{2}$), Todmorden (19), Warrington (21), and Wigan (20). Liverpool is just beyond the thirty-mile circle. All the other towns except Liverpool present in little the same features as Manchester. They are all manufacturing places, some of them are picturesquely situated, and all of them are enterprising energetic towns.

Worsley, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, is about six miles from Manchester, and may be approached by railway eight or ten times a-day. The new hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, is a modern Elizabethan structure. It stands on an eminence, and overlooks Barton Moss, part of the Chat Moss which proved such a source of difficulty to George Stephenson during the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The Moss is now nearly all under cultivation. Worsley is the source of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal system. It is a pretty, cleanly. model village. The Parish Church is new, but is a very fine structure, with fine glass, good carved oak, and fine monuments inside. It is, in fact, a "pet place" of the The Old Hall, the residence of Mr. Egerton family. Algernon Egerton, is a perfect sample of the old style of Cheshire hall-architecture. Part of the grounds is always open to the public, and they are worth a visit, if only to witness the order and taste which reign everywhere.

Bowdon, a picturesque town, 9 miles from Manchester, is reached by the Altrincham and Bowdon South Junction Line. The station is in Oxford Road. Bowdon is a pleasant town of villa residences, and a very favourite place of resort for the Manchester people all the year round. Along the line of railroad, large and pleasant suburbs are rapidly springing up. Old Trafford, Stretford, Brooklands, Sale Moor, Timperley, and Altrincham, have wonderfully increased in recent years, and the build-

ings and grounds around them generally exhibit marks of wealth, taste, and refinement. Bowdon has a fine old parish church recently restored, and several new churches and chapels, one of the former of which is of great beauty From the gravevard of the old parish church a fine view of a large stretch of rich Cheshire land is obtained. Within an easy walk from Bowden is Dunham Massey, formerly a seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, but now the property of Mr. Platt. The house is a dull, heavy-looking building, badly situated—in fact, a mere shooting-box; but the woods around contain some splendid beech and elm trees. The wood is stocked with deer and game, closely watched by keepers, but it is open to the public; and on the Saturdays during the summer the wood is a place of extensive resort. About 2 miles south of Bowdon lies Tatton Park, the residence of Lord Egerton of Tatton. It is a charming walk between the two places. The village of Rostherne is on Lord Egerton's domain. Rostherne Church is most beautifully situate on Rostherne Mere, and the country round about furnishes a fine sample of the landscape scenery of the county of Cheshire. In Rostherne Church is a very fine marble monument to the memory of one of the ladies of the Egerton family. By keeping the high road round Tatton Park, the visitor will reach the quaint old market-town of Knutsford, in which there are some fine specimens of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan period. Knutsford is said to be a place of great antiquity. Historical tradition has it that the name is derived from King Canute, or Knut, the army of that monarch having crossed the river Bollin at a little distance The visitor may return to Manchester from the town. from Knutsford by rail.

Northwich is 6 miles beyond Knutsford on the same line of railway, and 20 miles from Manchester. Here are the principal salt-mines of Cheshire, which are still very extensively used.

Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, is 23 miles from Manchester, and is reached from Prescot or St.

Helens; it is, however, much easier of approach from Liverpool than Manchester.

Alderley Edge, a beautiful and much-frequented place, is about 14 miles from Manchester. From the Edge, a striking hill rising abruptly in a wide plain, and clad with fine villa residences set in the midst of ornamental grounds, a magnificent panoramic view of the county of Cheshire can be obtained. The interesting old parish church lies at the base of the Edge, where is also the residence of Lord Stanley of Alderley. The beautiful woods around are open to the public three times a-week by the kindness of his lordship. The picturesque manufacturing town of Macclesfield lies about 4 miles from Alderley, from whence the visitor may return to Manchester by another route.

Buxton, Matlock, Chatsworth, Haddon, and the charming scenery of the Peak, are easily reached from Manchester, as are Chester and Crewe. A day's journey will enable the visitor to inspect any of these places, though Chatsworth and Haddon may be seen together. The seaside watering-places on the west coast are Southport, Blackpool, Lytham, Fleetwood. They are distant from 40 to 50 miles from Manchester, and are extensively patronised by the Lancashire people.

SALFORD,

A parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, chapelry, poor-law union, and manufacturing town in the Hundred of Salford, Deanery, Archdeaconry, and Diocese of Manchester, and province of York. Has the same railway and canal communication as Manchester, with which city the interests of Salford are closely blended.

Beturns two members under the Reform Act of 1867.

Population in 1861, 102,449; in 1871, 124,801; and in 1881, 176,233 (males 84,593, females 91,640). Area, 5170 acres. Inhabited houses in 1861, 19,128; in 1871, 23,891; 1881, 34,213. Electors on the Register in 1880-81, 23,334.

Hotels. -Same as Manchester.

Banks.—Manchester and Salford (branch), corner of Chapel Street and Bolton Street; Union (branch), Chapel Street.

Death Rate.—28.54 per thousand.

Mean Temperature.—Same as Manchester.

Railway Stations.—Bailey Street, and same as Manchester.

SALFORD is separated from Manchester only by the narrow and murky Irwell, which is said to be one of the "richest" streams of the world, in a commercial, if not a poetic sense; and though quite distinct municipally, for mercantile purposes the two boroughs may be reckoned as one. The boroughs are connected by seven bridges, on only two of which a small toll is taken; the others being free.

and open to the public. The municipal borough of Salford was created by incorporation in 1844, and it is only since that period that the work of improvement can be said to have fairly commenced on the right bank of the Irwell. The gasworks in Salford, as in Manchester, are worked by the corporation, and the profits devoted to the improvement of the borough. The water supply is obtained from the great works of the Manchester corporation. Partly from its close association with its rival across the Irwell. and, perhaps, partly from the fact of its recent incorporation, Salford has few objects of public interest, though it is a bustling, manufacturing town, with its streets and thoroughfares overflowing, and with a dense population on the banks of the river. In November 1866, it was visited by a flood which did immense damage, hundreds of houses being filled with water, and in one or two instances people were drowned in their dwellings. The CATTLE MARKET, situated in Cross Lane, is held on Tuesdays, and is very largely attended. It is from this quarter, indeed, that the entire district is supplied; and, in importance, it is said to stand second only to Smithfield.

Peel Park is the chief object of attraction in Salford. and during the holiday seasons it is visited by thousands from all parts of Lancashire. It was founded in 1845 by public subscription, to which Sir Robert Peel contributed £1000, and hence the Park is known by his name. The Park contains an area of a little more than 38 statute acres, and is a constant place of resort for the inhabitants. and a play-ground for the juvenile population. In the lower park is a very fine flower-garden, a fountain, and a small artificial lake. About three-fourths of the park are given up to athletic sports and exercises, 5 acres being appropriated to cricket. There are three gymnasia, a skittle-alley, and a quoiting-yard, and two large spaces of The high ground is grassy ground for recreation. tastefully laid out with beds of flowers and some fine statues, and its centre is occupied by the Museum. A new wing, called the Langworthy Gallery, was opened

in 1878, the result of a bequest of £10,000 from the late E. R. Langworthy. Among the statues is one of the Queen, and opposite is placed a statue of the Prince Consort, erected in commemoration of their visit in 1851, when 80,000 Sunday-school children assembled here, and joined in singing the national anthem. Cobden is also honoured with a marble memorial in the park; whilst those to Sir Robert Peel and Joseph Brotherton are in bronze. The statues are the work of Matthew Noble. The principal entrance is through the "Victoria Arch," a Byzantine structure, erected by subscription. The western entrance is through a pair of handsome wrought-iron gates, made in Rome, the gift of Lord Ducie.

Free Library.—The mansion which meets the eve of the visitor on entering the park is the FREE LIBRARY. NEWS ROOM, and MUSEUM. It was originally the residence of Mr. Ackers, but it was converted to its present uses on the formation of the park, and many additions have been made to it. Two extensive wings have been added, and in 1864 a portico was erected at the eastern The north wing contains a reading and news room, with a good reference library. The south wing has a lending library, and a gallery of engravings, chromolithographs, etc. On the upper floor is the MUSEUM. consisting of library rooms, and two galleries occupied with the museum collections. These include large slabs of Assyrian sculpture, casts of Grecian metopes from the Parthenon, and various Egyptian, Mexican, Chinese, Oriental, Greek, Roman, Celtic, and other antiques; armour, china, porcelain, and specimens of foreign and English natural history, geology, mineralogy, and manufactures. In the galleries, an annual exhibition of pictures is held, and a nucleus of a permanent gallery is already formed. The yearly average of visitors to the museum is 600,000. and the aggregate number of visitors, from the opening to 1866, was nearly 8,000,000. The galleries are at all times (Fridays and Sundays excepted) open to the public. The Town Hall stands on a recessed plot of ground

in Chapel Street. It has a Doric portico, after that of the Temple of Theseus, and was erected in 1825. In the hall is a large room for public meetings, as well as a courtroom for the Salford petty sessions, and numerous offices for the accommodation of corporation officials and the police.

The Pendleton Town Hall, within the borough of Salford, is a handsome building in the Italian style, erected in 1867. The two principal fronts are faced with stone from the Halifax quarries. The details are freely treated, and somewhat French in character, a freshness and spirit being thereby produced, unattainable in the pure classic architecture of Italy. The building is more than adequate for the present wants of the district, but the population is growing rapidly, and provision has thus been made for its future necessities.

St. 30hn's Catheral (Roman Catholic) is situate in Chapel Street, the principal thoroughfare in Salford. It is a magnificent cruciform structure, in the Decorated style of English architecture, but its fine proportions are obscured in consequence of the edifice forming part of the line of the street, and by the buildings which closely surround the church. Its extreme dimensions are from east to west 200 feet, and from north to south, in the transept, 130 feet. From the pavement to the spex of the spire the height is 240 feet. In the church are some good pictures and stained glass. It was built from the designs of Messra. Weightman and Hadfield, occupied four years in building, and was opened in 1848.

Trinity Church is the oldest church in Salford. It stands in the lower part of Chapel Street. It was founded by Humphrey Booth in 1634, but has been since that period altered. The organ was built by Schultz in 1790. Trinity is the parish church of Salford.

St. Stephen's Church, in St. Stephen's Street, is the next oldest church in Salford. It was consecrated in 1794. It is a plain brick structure, and has anything but a light or cheerful appearance.

Christ Church, in Acton Square, nearly opposite Peel Park, was founded in 1830. It was built for the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Honorary Canon of Chester, who filled its pulpit for many years, and was known throughout the kingdom for his eloquence and energy. The Stowell Memorial Church, recently erected, is at the junction of Cross Lane and Regent Road.

The New Bailey Prison stood on the right bank of the Irwell, near Albert Bridge. The foundation-stone was laid in 1787 in the name of Howard the philanthropist. The principal entrance, governor's house, sessions house, etc., were on the side facing the river. This jail is now superseded by the prison, constructed behind the Assize Courts, Strangeways. It was demolished and occupied by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway goods department. Till 1865, executions took place either at Lancaster or Liverpool, but from that period till 1868, they were held for the Salford Hundred on the prison wall, facing the Bailey thoroughfare, much to the disgust and annoyance of the inhabitants. Here three Fenian prisoners were hanged in November 1867, for the attack upon the police van, and murdering Sergeant Brett.

There are several other churches and chapels in Salford, but none of these call for remark, or are worthy of the attention of the visitor. The Dispensary at the corner of Adelphi Street, Chapel Street, is a very useful institution, though of no external architectural pretensions. Salford has also its Working Man's College, its Mechanics' Institutes, and its public charities, but these present no remarkable features, and are, for the most part, copies of what may be called the parent institutions in Manchester. The Cemetery in Regent Road, the Race-Course in the same neighbourhood, and the Barracks (infantry of the line and militia), have already been referred to. It has extensive manufactures of the same character as those in the sister borough, and those worthy of a visit will be found mentioned under the head of Manufactories.

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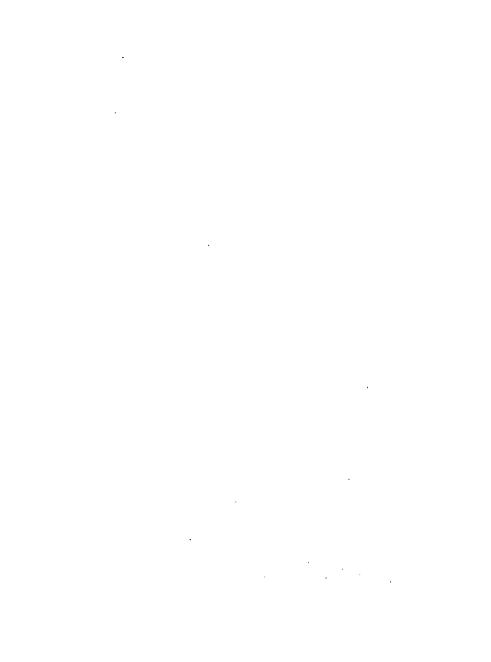
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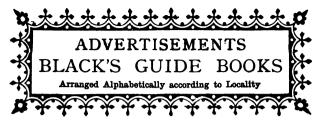
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AND QUEEN OF THE LAKE.

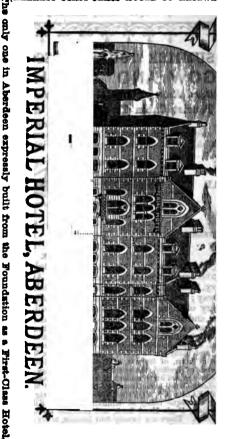
ail during the season for Port Ellen, Port Askaig, Islay, Oban, Fort-Villiam, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Loch Awe, Tobermory, Portree, trome Ferry, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver, Lochmaddy, Tarbert, Harris, ad Stornoway; affording Tourists an opportunity of visiting the Magnicent Scenery of Loch Awe, Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruink, och Maree, and the famed Islands of Staffa and Iona.

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Within Five Minutes' Walk from the Railway Station.

ALEXANDER STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, under new Management, is beautifully situated opposite the entrance of famous GLEN TILT, BLAIR CASTLE GROUNDS, and within walking distance of the FALLS OF FENDER, THE SALMON LEAP, and other objects of interest.

Visitors and Tourists honouring this Hotel will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, combined with moderate charges.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The Drives include Glen Tilt, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Loch Rannoch, Falls of Tummel, Falls of Bruar, &c. &c.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments or Conveyances punctually attended to.

An Omnibus to and from the Station free of Charge.

Parties boarded by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and other Excursions.



BLAIR-ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

Adjoining the Railway Station. No Omnibus necessary.

THE recently completed additions render this Hotel one of the largest and best appointed in the Highlands, while this year by further refurnishing in the first style, no expense has been spared to enhance its reputation.

TABLE D'Hôte daily during the season in the well-known magnificent Dining Hall, with which is connected en suite a spacious and elegantly furnished Drawing-Room.

Special terms for Board by the week, except during August.

Blair-Athole is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and it is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

REPORTS OF STREET

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain Excursions.

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, Proprietors,

(IRELAND) INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BRAY,

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated near the Railway Station, Seabeach, and Esplanade, central to all the far-famed Scenery of the County of Wicklow.

Visitors to this fashionable place will find THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL replete with every comfort, and the Cuisine and Wines of the best quality

All Charges are fixed and moderate.

Boarding Terms per week may be had on application to the MANAGER. C. DUFRESNE, Proprietor.



BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

This Horse affords excellent accommodation for Tourists and Visitors.

The Hotel Bus meets all Trains.

A ANDERSON, Proprietor.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation to Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladie and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Charges strictly moderate is situated close to this famous Spa. Its Central position makes it the most desirable residence for visiting all the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishment complete. A 'Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILP, Proprietor.



THE FIFE ARMS HOTE

BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

Patronised by Royal Family and Court.

MR. M'NAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobi Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now construccomprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sit Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and I Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its vadepartments. Coaches during the Season daily from the l to Blairgowne and Dunkeld, and twice daily between Bal and Braemar.

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month.

Note.—Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Sa
or Trout Fishing.

(IRELAND) INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BRAY,

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated near the Railway Station, Sea beach, and Esplanade, central to all the far-famed Scenery of the County of Wicklow.

Visitors to this fashionable place will find The International Hote replate with every comfort, and the Cuisine and Wines of the best quality

All Charges are fixed and moderate.

Boarding Terms per week may be had on application to the MANAGER.

C. DUFRESNE. Proprietor.



BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

This Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Tourists and Visitors,

The Hotel Bus meets all Trains,

ANDERSON, Provision.

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ROBERT PHILP, Proprietor.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, NEAR STIRLING.

BEAUTIFULLY situated and sheltered by the Ochils on a dry and porous soil. The House is replete with every comfort and convenience. Elegant Suite of Baths.

Terms, including all charges, £2:12:6 per week.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. M'KAY, House Superintendent.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

CARMICHAEL'S HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE.

Within easy access of Callander, the Trossachs, and Lochlemond.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. HOTEL 'BUS ATTENDS ALL TRAINS.

CALLANDER.

THE DREADNOUGHT HOTEL

(Adjacent to the Railway Station)

IS the largest and best Hotel in Caliander, and universally known to be one of the most comfortable in Scotland. It is a most convenient residence for Tourists to fix Trossachs, Loch Vennachar, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Earn, Loch Tay, Dalmaily, etc., and there is no better centre for Anglers. Visitors staying at this Hotel will receive permission to fish for Salmon over a considerable stretch of the River Teith. Arrangements as to boats and experienced boatmen made at the Hotel. Special terms made for parties residing for a period. Posting in all its branches.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

CRESCENT HOTEL.

GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent.

It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by Covered Colonnade with the Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and the New Pavilion and Gardens, where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been redecorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

Public, Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES.

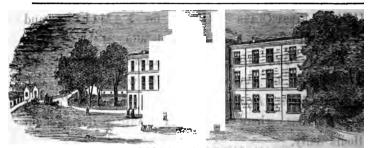
JOHN SMILTER, Proprietor.

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY AND STATION HOTEL.

TOR Families and Gentlemen, is connected with the Platform o the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters for this Hotel are in attendance on arrival of all Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.



CARNARVON, NORTH WALES. THE ROYAL HOTEL

(LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS).

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.

Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 19.25 a.m. train, via Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Lianberis, arriving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR.

DERBYSHIRE.

This Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

or the princely residence of the Duke of Devonante.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Bowsley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matiock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc.

Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Roweley Station.

A spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well-appointed Bed-Rooms.

Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR;
IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.
Income Station. Rowsley.

Postal address, Barrwell. Ratiway Station, Rowsley. Postal address, I Day Tickets for the Chatsworth Fishery.

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL

MIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Cathedral and other objects of interest.

A Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families. The Bedrooms are large and handsomely furnished.

Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses attend the Trains for the use of Visitors to the Hotel. Tariff to be had a application. A Night Porter in attendance.

DAVID FOSTER, Manager.

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) RF COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYCROCHON HOTEL

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views; there are miles of elightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within a few ninutes' walk of the Beach and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, Proprietor.

CONWAY.

THE CASTLE HOTEL.

PIRST-CLASS. Beautifully situated in the Vale of Conway, and very central for Tourists in North Wales.



HOTEL.

CORK.

P. CURRY, Proprietor.

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It possesses every requisite to promote the Comfort and Convenience of Tourists. The Hotel contains

OVER ONE HUNDRED BEDROOMS.

Three Coffee Rooms, Commercial Room, a Drawing Room for Ladies and Families, Suites of Private Apartments, Smoking and Billiard Rooms Bath Rooms, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY AT HALF-PAST SIX O'GLOCK.

The Hotel adjoins the General Post Office; as also the Commercia Building, where Merchants meet on "'Change," and the earliest Telegraphinews is received, to the Reading Room of which Visitors to the Hotel have free access. It has been patronised within the last few years by the Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince Alfred Prince Napoleon, the Duc D'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Comme de Flandres, the successive Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon Eglinton, Carlisle, Abercorn, and Marlborough—as well as by the Nobility and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

The Charges will be found most Moderate.

The Imperial Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.

Extract from Sir CUSACK RONEY'S "Month in Ireland:

"Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) says, 'There are two things to be recommended to the notice of visitors to Ireland:—If you are an admire a beautiful scenery, go to the Cove of Cork; if you want a good hotel, go to imperial.' The Hotel in question is situated in Pembroke Street, having entrance also in the South Mall, through the Commercial Building, is splendid News Room of which is open to visitors to the Hotel. For convenience and comfort there is not a hotel superior to it in the Empire."

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CORK.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork)

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR, From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the North Briton. 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Com-

mercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guesta."

CRIEFF.

THE DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL.

First-Class. Renovated and Refurnished. Under new management. Families boarded by Week or Month. Large Poeting Establishment.

The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train.

W. C. S. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL,

DAWLISH.

THIS Hotel is situated close to the Beach and Railway Station, and is the only Hotel with an uninterrupted Sea View.

PUBLIC DRAWING ROOM. COFFEE AND PRIVATE ROOMS.

Table D'Hote at Seven.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

C. BALL, Proprietor.

DERBY.

THE ST. JAMES'S HOTEL.

IN the centre of the Town, facing the Post Office and Corn Market, is new and modern built, with every convenience for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. A Large Hall for Meetings, Wedding Breakfasts, Concerts, &c. Hot and Cold Baths. Stock Rooms.

THE NEW STABLING IS PERFECT AND EXTENSIVE.

J. WAGSTAFF, Proprietor.

DROGHEDA.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL.

JAMES J. KEAPPOCK, Proprietor, begs to announce that, having greatly enlarged the above old Established Commercial and Family Hotel, he has now ample accommodation for all who may favour him with their patronage, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort of his visitors, to merit a continuance of the support is has so long received.

Private Rooms. Billiard Room.

Posting in all its Branches. An Omnibus attends the Trains.

DUBLIN.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL

SITUATED in most central and fashionable part of Dublin, and is the great Tourist Hotel of Ireland. Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

JURY & COTTON, Proprieters.

DUBLIN.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL.

First-Class Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges.

PROPRIETORS-THE GRESHAM HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.



THIS MAGNIPICEST ESTABLISHMENT, built on a commanding eminence facing the Gramplim Hills, and in close proximity to Dunblane Railway Station, offer to Tourists and Travellers all the Luxuries and Conveniences of a First-Class Metropolitan Hotel, and to parties requiring rest and change all the comforts and appliances (including the most skilled Medical Treatment) of the best English Hydropathic Institutions,—all combined with the most Moderate Charges.

Situated in the very centre of Scotland, at the entrance to the Highlands of Perthsbire, Dunblane is an Important Railway Junction on the Main Line between England and the North of Scotland, about one hour from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, or Dundee, and forms a most convenient stopping place for parties travelling to or from Perthsbire, Argyllshire, Inveniess-shire, and Aberdeenshire.

The Branch-line to the Trossachs, Killin, Oban, Inversay, and the West Highlands, leaves the main line at Dunblane; and Travellers stopping at Dunblane can break the journey there without extra charge,

The Coupons issued by the Railway Company are accepted in the Establishment, Private Sitting-rooms, Superb Public Drawing-room, Ladies' Room, Dining-room, Billiard-room, and large Recreation-room 120 feet long, where Visitors may find annualment in wet weather.

A complete system of Baths free to Visitors.

An Omnibus meets the arrival and departure of all trains between 8 a.m. and 8,37 p.m. The scenery around Duublane is unsurpassed in Scotland, and the neighbourhood abounds in magnificent Walks and Drives. The fellowing trips can be easily made, returning to the Establishment the same day:—The Trossachs, Loch Lomond, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Stirling Castle, Doune Castle, Field of Bannockburn, Castle Campbell, Rumbling Bridge, Roman Camp at Ardoch, the most perfect Roman Camp in Britain, &c. &c.

The charges for driving are very moderate, and the roads are free of Tolls.

DUBLIN.

JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

The most Central Hotel in the City.

Superior Accommodation. Tariff extremely Moderate. Table d'Hote at 3 and 6.30 p.m. daily.

LADIES' COFFEE. DINING. AND DRAWING ROOMS.

DUNKELD.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE'S ARMS HOTEL.

D. ROBERTSON, Proprietor (late GRANT'S).

THIS Hotel, from its situation close to the beautiful Bridge of Dunkeld, comman an unrivalled view of the magnificent scenery on either side of the River Tay. T Apartments, both public and Private, are elegantly furnished and well aired. Her Majesty the Queen, in her Journal of her Life in the Highlands, has be graciously pleased to take notice of this Hotel as being very clean, and having such charming view from the windows. The Empress of the French, with her Bon, Prince Imperial, also visited this Hotel, and was pleased to express her entire approfall the arrangements. Every Attention is paid to the Compost of Visitol Job and Post Horses, with Careful Drivers. An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all the Treis Seats can be secured at this Hotel for the Braemar Coach.

DUNOON.

ARGYLL HOTEL

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN DUNOON.

Situated close to the Pier, and commanding a magnificen view of the Firth of Clyde.

Visitors staying at this Hotel are supplied with Guide Books to th Kyles of Bute, per "Columba;" Inverary and Loch Fyne per "Lord of the Isles;" Arran, Ayr, Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, Trossachs, Loc Long, and Gareloch; all returning the same day.

Coaches leave the Hotel daily for Loch Eck, by which is the favourit

New Route for Inverary and Oban.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY AT 6.30 P.M.

Special Reduced Rates for Parties staying a Week or longs.

JOHN KENNEDY, Proprietor and Manager.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

ROYAL DUNGON. HOTEL,

W. M'DONALD, late manager, Dreadnought Hotel, Callander, begs to intimate that he has taken a lease of the Royal, which has been recently enlarged, and ontains First-Class accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlem, and is rithin two minutes' walk of the Pier. Wm. M'D., from his long experience in first-lass hotels, will do his best, by strict attention to business, combined with moderate harges, to maintain, and, if possible, increase the reputation and prestige of the Royal.

SPECIAL TERMS BY WEEK OR MONTH.
BILLIARD ROOM ATTACHED.

Coaches start from Hotel to Loch Eck and Sandbank daily.

DUNCON.

THE CROWN HOTEL.

(Situated close to the Pier.)

THIS first-class Hotel has been lately enlarged and refurnished, and Tourists and Travelling Public will find every comfort, combined rith moderate charges. Dunoon, by its mild climate, is recommended for . Winter Residence, and the "Crown" offers every comfort. Full Board 0s. per week.

Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Table d'Hote Dally, OSCAR TROEGER. Provrietor.

EDINBURGH.

WINDSOR HOTEL

100 PRINCES STREET.

(Opposite the Castle)

A. M. THIEM, PROPRIETOR.

THIS old-established Hotel, one of the finest in Edinburgh, entirely rebuilt and refurnished in the most elegant manner, offers superior accommodation and commit. The Proprietor is especially cognisant of the needs of the Nobility and Gentry, and spares no pains to render their sojourn with him agreeable.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL

11, 12, & 13 SHANDWICK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874 by MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Rarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has een entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement reuired for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and MISS BROWN hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received. Coffee-room and public Drawing-room.

EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the terminus of the Midland and Great Northern
Trains, Waverley Bridge Station.



THIS commodious and well-known Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking PRINCES STREET GARDENS, and commanding some of the finest views of the City.

(In connection with Philp's Cockburn Hotel, Glasgow.)

Excellent Turkish and other Baths in both Hotels. Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderats.

N.B.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements, and Tickets for Highland and other Tours supplied.

GLASGOW.

PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET.

THE COCKBURN HOTEL, containing upwards of 100 Rooms, is specially planned and constructed with every Modern Improvement to meet the requirements of a First-Class Hotel. Situated in an elevated and quiet, but central and convenient part of the City: within easy access of the different Railway Stations and Steam-Ship Landings. Street Cars pass within a few yards to all parts of the City.

A Passenger Elevator to every landing.

Agent for Cook's System of Tours to the Highlands and Islands of Scotlund, and Tickets supplied same as at the Edinburgh House.



Both Hotels conducted on the same principles.



AND

PRINCES

STREET

(One of the finest Hotels in Europe.)

THE

ROYAL HOTEL

DONALD MACGREGOR, PROPRIETOR, 53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Royal Hotel is within a hundred yards of Railway Terminus, and occupies the finest position in the City.

PLACES OF INTEREST SEEN FROM HOTEL:—Arthur's Seat, over 800 feet high. Assembly Hall. Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle. East and West Princes Street Gardens. Free Church College and Assembly Hall. Royal Observatory. Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Salisbury Crags. St. Giles's Cathedral. Parliament House. The Royal Institution. The Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery. The Antiquarian Museum. From tower of Hotel are seen the Firth of Forth, Bass Rock, the Lomond, Corstorphine, and Pentland Hills, and a part of four or five of the neighbouring counties.

Charges Moderate. Rooms from 2s. 6d. Passenger Elevator. Night Porters.

OAUTION.—Visitors intending to put up at the Royal must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred causing great disappointment.

CRANSTON'S OLD

RLE?

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 43 PRINCES STREET. EDINBURG

ROBERT CHANSTON, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends s
Public, begs to inform them that the above Hotel has been reconstructed,
and furnished with all the most modern improvements which the present tim
supply, and that, notwithstanding the great rise in the value of property in 1
Street, and the high prices of labour and material in the erection of his New Ho
charges for Bed-Rooms remain the same as they were 33 years ago. Hoping
continuance of their kind patronage, R. C. will make it his constant endeav
attend to the comfort, convenience, and interest of his Friends.

TO STRANGERS unacquainted with Edinburgh, R. C. begs to intima the stuation of the Old Mayrrax is within one minute from the Great Central R Station, and commands the Grandest Views in the City; while the street itself to be the finest in the world. Immediately opposite the Hotel, and forming the side of Princes Street, is the Garden Terrace, a public promenade, upon which the unequalled "Scott" and other noble monuments, while the gardens below fo valley betwirk the Old and New Towns. To the west, the grand old Castle, to over the city; to the south, the romantic Old Town, with St. Giles's Cathedrother prominent structures; and to the east, Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palac Calton Hill, the view from the latter of which is said to surpass even that of to Naoles.

Uniform Charges are made at the following Hotels, belonging to the sam prietor:—

EDINBURGH OLD WAVERLEY, 48 PRINCES STREET.

EDINBURGH NEW WAVERLEY, 18 WATERLOO PLACE.

GLASGOW 186 BUCHANAN STREET.

LONDON 4 LAWRENCE LANE. CHEAPSIDE.

Breakfast or Tea		ls	. 8d.,	ls.	6d.,	16,	9d.
Public Dinner .							2s.
Bed-Room						ls.	вd.
Private Parlours							3s.
Service							ls.

THE NEW WAVERLEY, Waterloo Place, contains numerous and medious Stock-Rooms on the ground-floor, well suited for all kinds of Comm. Merchandise. Also a large Hall on the ground-floor, seated for about 700 peop Public Meetings, Concerts, &c.

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourists' Guide as "the cheapest and best Te and the Hotel they had ever seen," and by J. B. Gough as "the only Home he had since leaving his own in America."

EDINBURGH. CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

15, 116, & 117 PRINCES STREET, AND 1, 3, & 5 CASTLE STREET,

Established 50 Years.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

EDINBURGH.

THE ROXBURGHE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

IRST CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL.

Apartments en suite.

COFFEE ROOM.

LADIES DRAWING-ROOM.

J. CHRISTIE, Proprietor.

EDINBURGH.

THE LONDON HOTEL

ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

Patronised by Royalty.

Commodious and Comfortable Hotel, most conveniently situated.

oprietor*, HENRY WHITE, late Clubmaster to the University Club.

BEDFORD HOTEL,

33 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

ecently leased by Mme. Dejay (late of Dejay's Hotel), and under her vn personal superintendence. Unsurpassed for comfort, economy, and tietness.

Most moderate Terms.

Cuisine à la française.

Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room.

This Hotel is situated in the best part of Princes Street, and commands good view of the Castle. On parle français.

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office, and only a few minutes' walk from General Railway Terminus.

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.



"Mr. Marshall's productions are not surpassed in interest and beauty by those of Castellani himself."—Correspondent of the Scotsman on the International Exhibition.

EXETER.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL,

CATHEDRAL YARD.

WITH FULL VIEW OF THE GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL FIRST CLASS HOTEL. REDUCED CHARGES.

Every effort is made to ensure the unqualified satisfaction of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Handsomely Furnished Suites of Apartments.

BILLIARD ROOM. LADIES' COFFEE ROOM. HOT AND COLD BATES.

Omnibuses and Cabs meet every Train.

J. HEADON STANBURY. Provider.

STATION HOTEL.

HIS comfortable and commodious House occupies one of the best sites in the town is close to both the railway stations, within five minutes walk of the fine ruins or cathedral, and within an easy drive of the beautiful and romantic Pluscarden Abber other places of interest in the neighbourhood. It is newly furnished in the bestle, and contains suites of private rooms, Commercial, Coffee, and Drawing Rooms ge Dining Hall and Stock Rooms, Smoking Room, Billiard Room, and Bath Room merous Bedrooms. Hiring.

Letters and Telegrams promptly attended to.

Table d'Hôte daily during the season.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE, Lessee.

Also in connection with the above—

THE STATION HOTEL, LOSSIEMOUTH.

R. CHRISTIE begs to intimate that he has acquired a lease of this comfortable sea-side Hotel, and has had it newly and handsomely furnished and decorated lendid view. Public Baths and good sea-bathing within a few minutes' walk o Hotels. Communications to be addressed to Station Hotel, Elgin.

Reduced tariff for both Hotels, to parties staying over three days.

FALMOUTH.

GREEN BANK HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is beautifully situated, facing the Harbour, Pendennis, and. St. Mawes Castle, and is replete with every comfort for Families and mtlemen. Very convenient for Boating and Fishing, there being a landing radjoining the House.

LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.

Billiard Room. Posting in all its Branches. Charges Moderate.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

ites of Rooms reserved on application to the Proprietor, J. H. MITCHELL.

Omnibus to and from the Lizard daily.

CAMPBELL'S ROYAL

STATION AND HOTEL

FORRES, Adjoining the Railway Platform.

(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe,)

PARTMENTS EN SUITE. SPACIOUS BILLIARD & SMOKING ROOM
Boots in attendance at all Trains.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor and Lessee

THE SHANDON HYDROPATHI

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE GARELOCH, near HELENSBURG Terms, £3:3s. per week, or 10s. 6d. per day.



FORT-WILLIAM.

THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL, PARADE, FORT-WILLIAM.

MRS. DOIG. Proprietrix.

THIS Recently-Built First-Class Hotel is delightfully situated on the outskirts of the town, facing the sea, and commanding Magnificent Views of the surrounding magnificent views of the views of the surrounding magnificent views of t

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month. Every Comfort, with Moderate Charges.

Visitors to the Alexandra conveyed by Omnibus Free of Charge to and from all the steamers during the season.

N.B. -STEAMER LEAVES PIER DAILY FOR INVERNESS ABOUT 9 A.M.

GRAND HOTEL, CHARING CROSS, GLASGOW.



THIS magnificent Hotel, containing over Two Hundred Apartments, offers unrivall accommodation to visitors. The Charges are strictly Moderate, and the attendan all that can be desired. Secretary and General Manager, W. G. DAVIDSON.

Superintendent, ALEX. CAMPBELL (from M'Lean's Hotel).

NORTH BRITISH IMPERIAL HOTEL

(AT THE QUEEN STREET STATION).

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

JAMES CUTHBERT, Proprietor.



MACGREGOR'S HOTEI

(LATE MACLEAN'S),

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN,

250 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW.



THE GEORGE HOTEL

(LATE THE QUEEN'S),

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

FOR Families and Gentlemen. Finest and most central situation in the City, opposite General Post Office and Exchange, and close to all the Railway Stations. Side Entrance to Terminus of the North British Railway and East Coast Route, via York, from London.

1. MILCHLAN, Proprietor.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.

BLAIR'S HOTEL,

80 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

THIS New First-Class TEMPERANCE HOTEL, situated within Four Minutes' walk of the Principal Railway Stations, is unsurpassed for Cleanliness, Quiet, and Comfort.

Private Parlours and Stock Rooms.

Breakfast, 1s. 6d. 1s. 9d. 2s. DINNER, From 1s. 9d. BED ROOM,

ATTENDANCE,

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

172 to 184 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, within Three Minut drive of the Railways.

Just added, Ladies' Drawing Room, free of charge.

Breakfast and Tea, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Bed and Attendance, 2s. 9d

GLASGOW.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Tras; Oyster, Fish, and Trif Suppers. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Coffee-Room. Good Lavatory and Smoking-Room. Charges Moderate.

Opposite St. Enoch Station Booking Office.

E. SALMON, PROPRIETOR.

GLASGOW.

CITY COMMERCIAL RESTAURANTS AND VEGETARIAN DINING ROOMS.

54 AND 60 UNION STREET, AND 42 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOV TWO of the most extensive and comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capat of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily. Breakfasts, Dinners, and 7s served with comfort, economy, and despatch. Bill of Fare—Extra Moderatz.

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOMS. GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORIES.

No Gratuities to Waiters.

MATTHEW WADDELL, PROPRIETOR.

GLOUCESTER.

SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS Old-Established First-Class Family Hotel will be found by visit. Is replete wifever comfort. Well-ventilated Bed and Sitting Rooms en wife. Head-Quarter Bicycle Touring Club. Handsome Coffee Room. Hot and Cole Baths. Blinds as Smoking Rooms. First-rate Cuisine and choice Wines, &c. Good Stabiling and Lou Boxes for Hunters, &c. An Elegant and Spacious Ball Room to be let for Ball Concerts, Dinners, Meetings, Sales, &c. Tariff on application. Posting. Plys, &c on hire.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

A NIGHT PORTER ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.
HENRY CHARLES GROGAN, Proprietor

Noted House for Scotch Goods.





NEILSON. SHAW. A) MACGREGOR. 44 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW, SILK MERCERS, LINEN AND WOOLLEN ORAPERS.

SHAWL IMPORTERS. AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

DEPARTMENTS-

British and Foreign Silks. French and Paisley Shawls. Real Shetland Shawls.

Clan and Fancy Tartans. Scotch and English Tweeds. Real Aberdeen Winceys. Ribbons. Linens.

Prints. siery. OVes. Bareges. rasols. Alpaccas. rinces. Muslins. burgs. Cambrics.

Grenadines. Paramattas. Knitting Yarns. Trimmings. Small Wares.

Flowers. Feathers. Laces. Furs.

Shirtings. Flannels. Bed-Ticks Blankets.

A LARGE SALOON FOR MANTLES, MILLINERY, LADIES' OUTFIT, ETC. (ARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

RPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW CORNICES, AND CURTAIN FABRICS SCOTCH SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, ETC.

A FULL STOCK OF SUMMER COSTUMES READY-MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE, For Coast and Travelling Season.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

The BEST MATERIALS supplied in all the Departments.

ompetent Person sent to Residences in Town or Country to take instructions when required.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

For G'NTLEMEN'S and BOYS' SUITS,

Large Variety of Scotch, English, and German Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, etc., always in Stock.

SHOOTING COATS, ULSTER COATS, HIGHLAND CAPES, ETC., Made to Order on the shortest notice.

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER ON THE PREMISES

This NEW DEPARTMENT applies also to LADIES' JACKETS, RIDING HABITS. TUMES. BODICES, and to MINISTERS' GOWNS and CASSOCKS.

TOURISTS AND STRANGERS VISITIA GLASGOW

WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED VARIETY

VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENEF

GUIDE-BOOKS, MAPS, &c. &c.

AT

REID'S TOURIST EMPORIU

144 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW,

Fourth Shop West of Buchanan Street.

Speciality.—White-Wood Goods with views of Scottish Scenery suitable as Souvenirs of Scotland—from 6d. and upwards.

SMITH, SONS,

AND

LAUGHLAND

SILK MERCERS, FAMILY DRAPERS COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,

GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, Carpet Merchants and Household Furnishe

78 to 82 UNION STREET, GLASGOW,

Have always a Large, Choice, fully Assorted Stock; and Nov are added to each Department as they appear. Pocket Telescopes, showing Jupiter's Satellites, Houses at 10 miles, etc., 7s. &d.

Extra High Power Telescope, two Powers, Terrestrial and Celestial, with
Tripod Stand, complete, in Waint Case, 2a.

Large Brass Body Telescope, on Tripod stand, 3-in. Aperture, Terrestrial and
Celestial Expedience, extra quality, in Case, 2a.

Slows Jupiter's Satellites and Bellic, Saturn's Rings
and Satellites, Double Stars, etc.

The New Binocular Telescope.
The best instrument made without acception,
for sheep Farmers, Deer Stelkers Yachtamen,
or Ritchenen. Highest possible power in a
portable instrument combined with extra
large field. Prices from 25 to £15; the instrument most frequently sold being one at £2; toe.
Extra High Power Field Glass,
Superior Definition, in Sling Case, 30a.
Miniature Field Glass or Opera
Class, extra High Power, 12 lenses;
closed up measures 3 in, by 3; in. Post free
on receipt of P. 0. Order for 31a.
Miniature Field Or Opera Glass,
with 6 lenses, same dimensions as above.
Price past free, iv. 6al. to any part of Britain
our receipt of P. 0. Order.
Magic Lanterns, suitable for Sunday The New Binocular Telescope.

Magic Lanterns, suitable for Sunday School Entertainments, from 42s, discount to Sunday School Societies. Liberal

discount to Sunday School Societies.

A few Second-Hand Instruments at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Botanical Microscopes, from 1s. upwards.

Compound Microscopes, from 7s. 6d. to £150.

Bpectacles or Eye-Glasses, in Steel Frames, from 2s. 6d.

Finest Pebble Spectacles, in Steel Frames, 7s. 6d. Gold, from 18s.

Portable Cooking Apparatus, for Pienic Parties, and Travellers at Home or Abroad, from 4s. 6d. This strick requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

These Goods are all First-Class Quality, decidedly Superior to those Commonly Advertised.

JAMES BROWN. 76 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

GOLSPIE

ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate. JAMES MITCHELL, Proprietor.

GREENOCK.

TONTINE HOTEL.

First-Class Family and Commercial

(Nearly Opposite the Culedonian Railway Station),

GREENOCK.

MRS. M'DERMOTT, Proprietrix.

THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

GARDNER'S

ROYAL HOTEL,

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ESPLANADE, GUERNS,

THIS Hotel is situated in the most commanding part of the Island, facing spacious harbours and the approaches thereto, also having a full front view c adjacent islands of Sark, Herm, Jersey, and Alderney. Visitors should be especiateful on landing to ask for the "Royal." Table d'Hôte. BILLIARDS for the unisitors staying in the hotel only.

JAS. B. GARDNER, Propriete

GUERNSEY.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panor I view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning "Old Government House." Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.

J. GARDNER, Proprie

GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL,

COMMANDS the finest sea view in the Island. The established representation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is to the comfort of its Patrons. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A Moderate fixed Tariff, including attendance. Private Sitting-Ros Ladies' Drawing-Room. Table d'Hôte at six o'clock. A Porter in att ance on the arrival of Steamers.

M. J. GREEN, Proprietres

HARROGATE WELLS.

BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL

VISITORS will find this Hotel conveniently situated, being within three minutes' of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, in the immediate vicinity of Public B Concert Rooms, &c., and only seven minutes' walk from the Bailway Station. H gate being a health resort, it is not expected that the patrons of this Hotel wil Wine, &c., if not required. The sheltered situation of this Hotel makes it admit adapted for visitors in spring and autumn. Billiards. Excellent accommodatio Hunters, &c.

TERMS.—Board and Lodgings in Public Room, each 6s. 6d.; Board and Lod in Private Rooms, each 7s. 6d.; Private Sitting Room, 3s. to 5s.; Attendanc Boots, 1s. 3d. N.B.—Beds charged extra if for less than three nights. Horses'

12s. per week. Ostler extra.

HARROGATE.

ROYAL HOTEL.

WILLIAM KEIGHLEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is most pleasantly and healthil; situated, and is replete with every comfort for families. Within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

BILLIARD ROOM.

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loc I Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time i meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrishaig, Crinas and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the QUILLE HOTEL are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be supassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists convenient arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

HELENSBURGH,

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

One Minute's walk from the Railway Station and opposite Steambor Wharf. All charges strictly moderate.

Tourists for Oban would do well to stay overnight at the "IMPERIAL. Steamer leaves Helensburgh at 8.45 a.m., in connection with "Columba or "Iona" at Duncon.

D. SMITH, Proprietor.

HUNTER'S QUAY, HOLY LOCH.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL

(Headquarters of Royal Clyde Yacht Club.)

QITUATED close to Hunter's Quay, at which pier Steamers call several times a da and is within ten minutes' walk of Kirn Pier. The Hotel has lately been co siderably enlarged, and is most comfortably funished, offering superior accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Charges strictly moderate. Visitors boarded by Day Week. Coaches pass daily by Loch Eck Route to and from Inversry. There frequent communication between Dunoon and Sandbank by brakes. Boats kept i hire.

DAVID MUNNINGS. Manager.



ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.

"A MODEL OF SANITARY EXCELLENCE."

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL, facing the Atlantic. Five Acres of Ornamental Grounds. 250 Rooms.

Table d'Hote at Separate Tables daily from 6 to 8 o'clock.

There is attached to the Hotel one of the largest Swimming Baths in England Also Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Showar, &c.

Every information will be afforded by the Manager,

ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.

THE attractions of Ilfracombe, and the places of interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Command Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication with Hfracombe by Railroad and Steamboat are most complete

Tourist Tickets to Infracombe for two months are issued at all principal Stations.

THE ROYAL BRITANNIA HOTEL, ILFRACOMBE.

GOOD PUBLIC ROOMS. MODERATE TERMS.
AUDRESS-THE MANAGER.

ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

REPLETE with every Home comfort. A spacious Ladies' Coffee Room, with large number of Bedrooms, has recently been added. Large and Spacious Commercial and Stock Rooms. Moderate charges. Tariff on application.

First-Class Billiard Room. Omnibus meets every Train.

R. LAKE, Proprietor.

N.B.—General Coach Office and Delivery Agent.

INNELLAN.

ROYAL HOTEL.

TOHN CLARK, in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for past patronage, begs to announce that the new additions to this already large and commodious Hotel are now finished, and include one of the largest and most handsome Dining-Room and Ladies' Drawing Room of any Hotel on the Firth of Clyde, also Parlours with suites of Bed Rooms on each flat.

The Hotel is within three minutes' walk of the Pier, and, being built upon an elevation, commands a sea-view of the surrounding country, including Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire, making the situation one of the finest in Scotland. The grounds of the Hotel are laid out in walks and interspersed with shrubs and flowers, and are quiet and retired for families. There are also beautiful Drives in the vicinity. The Dining Room has a large Fernery, with water fountain which plays daily during the summer, making it cool and refreshing during the hot weather.

Steamers call at the pier nearly every hour for the Highlands and all parts of the coast. Tourists arriving at the Hotel the night before can have breakfast at *Table & Hôte at* 9 $_{\rm A.M.}$, and be in time to join the "Iona" at 10 $_{\rm A.M.}$, for the North, calling at Innellan on her return at 4 $_{\rm P.M.}$

The Cuisine and Wines are of the finest quality. Large Billiard Room attached. Hot, Cold, and Spray Baths.

Horses and Carriages kept for Hire. Families Boarded by the Day or Week.

INVERARAY.

THE ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL,

RNTIRELY refurnished and under New Management, will be re-opened on 1st June 1882.

Charges strictly Moderate.

JOHN CLARK, Proprietor.



INVERNESS.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Opposite the entrance to the Railway Station.

J. S. Christie begs to solicit the attention of the travelling Pul to this large well-known First-class Hotel, which has been greenlarged, and now comprehends, besides extensive First-class B Room accommodation, a SPACIOUS and LOFTY LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON, with handsome DRAWIN ROOM en suite, and several elegant and handsomely furnish SUITES of PRIVATE ROOMS; also SMOKING-ROOM, He COLD, and SHOWER BATH ROOMS, etc.

Though immediately opposite and within a few yards of Railway Station entrance, the Hotel is entirely removed from bustle, noise, and other disturbing influences which usually af the comfort of Hotels situated in close proximity to the Railway.

Table d'Hote daily, and Dinners à la Carte.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of all trains, and Omnibus attends the Caledonian Caual Steamers. Posting.



CALEDONIAN HOTEL

Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel is patronised by the Roya Family and most of the nobility of Europe. The extensive addition are now completed, having added fifty rooms, with numerous suites of apartments for families, and all handsomely refurnished throughout. It is now the largest and best appointed Hotel in Inverness, and universally acknowledged one of the most comfortable in Sectland.

MAGNIFICENT LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM,

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER NESS.

SPACIOUS SMOKING & BILLIARD ROOMS.

In point of situation this hotel is the only one overlooking the Rive Ness, the magnificent view from the windows being unsurpassed, and extending to upwards of fifty miles of the surrounding strath and moun tain scenery of the great glen of "Caledonia."

Table d'Hôte daily at 5.30 and 7.30. Sunday, at 5 o'clock only.

AN OMNIBUS ATTENDS ALL THE CANAL STEAMERS.

The Hotel Porters await the arrival of all Trains. Posting.

ALEXANDER M'FARLANE, Proprietor

INVERNESS.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

(Late Harcombe's.)

Centrally Situated and Comfortably Furnished.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL

One minute's walk from the Railway Station.

TARIFF.

			Б.	D.
Breakfast (plain)			1	6
Dinners, from .			2	в
Tea (plain) .			1	6
Bedrooms, from		•	1	в
Table d'Hôte .			8	6

The Boots of the Hotel attend all Trains, and an Omnibus the Caledonian Canal Steamers.

Under New Management.

D. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

WHEN YOU ARE IN INVERNESS.



YOU SHOULD SEE THE

GREAT JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT

P. G. WILSON. 44 HIGH STREET.

VISITORS are freely admitted to inspect the Shop and Manufactory, although they may not wish to purchase anything. The interior is about one hundred and twenty feet long, the front part of which is fitted up in the style of an Exhibition Room of Museum, thereby allowing the Visitor to walk round and see conveniently everything contained in the Shelves and Cases. The "Press" has described "the whole as forming one of the nackingdom."

JEWELLERY,
PLATE,
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
OPTICAL GOODS,
wilson, the one of the finest places of business in the Jewellery and Watchmaking trade in the

Of that superior quality which has won the fame of P. G. WILSON, the COURI GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER at INVERNESS, and extended his business connection to the Principal COURTS of EUROPE; and he would desire to call attention to the fact, that while his productions and Articles for Sale are of the best quality, his prices are not higher than those of minor establishments, his object being to secure a large amount of patronage, and at the same time the approval of his customers.

Orders by Post receive most careful attention.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

macdougall's.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.

The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.

N.B.-Board at low Rates during the Winter Months.

SHANKLIN FOR SUNSHINE.

HINTON'S ROYAL SPA HOTEL,

Facing the Sea and under the Cliffs in the

ISLE OF WIGHT.

A sheltered and sequestered nook. Drawing-Room, Conservatory, Flowers and Birds. Table d'hote at 7. Separate Tables. 50 Bed and Sitting-Rooms. Billiards and Lawn Tennis free of charge, and constant Amusements for Families residing in the Hotel.

Pension From 3 Guineas a week in Winter.

3 Guineas ,, in Summer.

JERSEY.—STOPFORD HOT

THIS first-class Hotel, situated in the best part of St. Heliers, has:
wards of forty years been successfully conducted under the name of

BREE'S BOARDING HOUSE.

It has recently been altered, enlarged, and improved, and is no largest and best-appointed Hotel in St. Heliers.

The Dining Room can accommodate one hundred persons, and i and well ventilated.

The Ladies' Drawing Room is unequalled by any in the Channel I
COFFEE ROOM AND LAVATORY ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

The Cuisine is perfect, and the Wines excellent.

· Table d'Hote every day at Six P.M.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, IF REQUIRED.

Carriages of every description at a moment's notice.

Public and Private Dinners served in the best possible style CHARGES MODERATE.

For Tariff, etc., apply to

E. BREE, PROPRIETO

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOT

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H
PRINCE ARTHUR; and by the Royal Families of
France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Rai Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Du

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hatel.

Hotel open throughout the year. Boarding terms from Oct. to June inch
JOHN O'LEARY, Propriet.

KILLARNEY LAKE DISTRICT.

THE MUCKROSS HOTEL

COMBINED with strictly moderate charges, contains all that is necessary to promote the comfort and convenience of visitors. It is situated in the most central and beautiful part of the Lake District, and within fifteen minutes drive of the Bailway Station, at which the hotel bus attends. Surrounded by pleasant walks and drives, many objects of great interest and beauty, this hotel will be found a most desirable place to spend a few days or weeks.

Angling.—The proprietor has arranged for the use of visitors good Salmon Fishing. There is also good Salmon and Trout Fishing on the lakes, which are FREE, and

anglers can have boats from the proprietor without charge.

Tariff and other particulars on application,
Please be particular to observe the bus you enter bears the name, THE MUCK-BOSS HOTEL.

LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

By Callander and Oban Railway, one of the grandest lines in Scotland for Scenery.

THIS Hotel is situated on the banks of the Lochav, at the head of Loch Tay, amongst some of the finest scenery in Scotland, including Finlarig Castle, the burial-place of the Breadalbane family, Inch Buie, the burial-place of the old Clan M'Nab, and the Falls of Lochay, Auchmore House, Kinnell House, the romantic Glen Lyon, Glenlochay, Glen Dochart, Ben Lawers, and Ben More. Parties Boarded during May and June. Salmon fishing begins 5th February and ends 31st May. Trout fishing Free. Coach runs between Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy, to meet trains north and south from each end.

Posting Establishment complete.

Parties staying at this Hotel can make the tour through the Trossachs and back by Loch Lomond and Glenfalloch in one day.

'Bus from Hotel meets North and South Trains.

ALEXANDER STUART, Proprietor.

KILMUN

HEAD OF HOLY LOCH, ARGYLLSHIRE, (NEW TOURIST ROUTE.)

THIS Hotel has undergone thorough repair, and is under new Management; the nearest and most direct landing place for Loch Eck, Strachur, St. Catherine's, and Inveraray, for which Route Coaches arrive and depart from the Hotel daily. Posting in all its Branches.

N.B.—Special Terms for Parties Boarding.

MRS. A. REID (Late of Balloch), Proprietrix.

KINGSTOWN.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL

KINGSTOWN.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Faces Dublin Bay and Kingstown Harbour.

Two minutes from Royal Mail Packet Pier.

FOURTEEN MINUTES FROM DUBLIN BY RAIL.

' LUGGAGE PER MAIL SHOULD BE LABELLED "KINGSTOWN."

KENDAL, WESTMORELAND.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL

THIS old-established and First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel—the oldest in the north—is most centrally situated for visiting Levens Hall and the romantic vals of Longsleddale, and twenty minutes by train to Windermere.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JAMES BELL, Proprietor.

PENRITH.

CROWN HOTEL

FAMILY and Commercial Hotel, containing Ladies' Coffee Room and Billiard Room.

Vin Penrith is the best route to the whole of the Lake District; Ullawater Lake, one of, if not the most beautiful and picture-gue, being distant only six miles, to which a coach runs four times daily during the season from this Hotel, meeting the Lake steamboat and trains. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Lonsdale; Brougham Hall, the seat of Low Brougham, &c. &c.; and amongst other antiquities are Long Meg and her daughter, the extensive and fine ruins of Brougham Castle, King Arthur's Round Table, &c. &c. Haws

Water and Airey Force are also within easy distance.

Post Horses, Carriage, &c.

An Omnibus meets ever Train.

W. E. SIDDLE, Proprietor.



CONISHEAD PRIORY

HYDROPATHIC MANSION, NEAR ULVERSTON.

HOT, COLD AND TURKISH, SEA AND LAKE WATER BATHS.

Summer Terms, Board and Baths, commencing 1st April, £3: 3s. per Week.

"THE SCOTEMAN" writes—"Conishead Priory, known far and wide as one of the finest of old English mansions, is now opened to the public as a Hydropathic Establishment. Visitors to the English Lake District will not fail to recall the architectural beauty and enviable situation of the building. The Establishment will be specially welcome to persons who may be in search of healthful relaxation, or of the beautiful in nature. The grounds are, on one side, washed by the waters of the sea, and the house is yet by its happy situation sheltered from the violence of the storm coming either from landwards or seawards. The attraction of the place is enhanced further by the fact, that the Priory is set down at a spot specially convenient for making the tour of the Lakes. The grounds in connection with the Priory extend to 150 acres, about sixteen of which are beautifully laid out in garden and shrubbery, and include excellent croquet and tennis lawns and a bowling-green."

The Guide-Books for the district refer to the Priory as "The Paradise of Furness."

Excursions can be made from the Priory, either by coach or rail, to any part of the Eaglish Lake District, returning in the course of the day; and Excursion Parties are arranged on extremely moderate terms.

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Bowling, and the Scotch Game of Golf, &c.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION TO "THE MANAGER," CONISHEAD PRIORY, NEAR ULVERSTON.

N.B.—The Priory is recommended by high Medical Authority as a most desirable WINTER Residence. The Directors have completed a new and admirable system of Heating, which is guaranteed to maintain a Summer temperature is the House throughout the coldest months of Winter.

WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

(Patronised by Royalty, and American Presidents.)

THE pre-eminence of the Crown is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

As Head-quarters for Families and Tourists desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the CROWN, both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

It faces the Lake and Steam Yacht Piers.

The District Coaches run from the CROWN for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick; also for Ullswater and Coniston during the Season.

NINETY BEDS.

Table d'Hôte Daily at 6.80 P.M.

OMNIBUSES attend the arrival of Trains at Windermers Station, and Steamers at the Pier.



Overlooking "Queen of English Lakes," with magnificent views of mountains and lake.

CHARMING House; elegantly appointed; every comfort and convenience; well ventilated; heated by hot water and open fireplaces. Good table and accomplished Chef; moderate terms. The Turkish Bath is PERFECT, with a constant current of hot oxygenised air passing rapidly through it. It can be enjoyed by persons unable to bear the ordinary Turkish baths. Russian, Electro-magnetic, Vapour, and all other baths. Fine Billiard Room with two tables. Resident Physician. Omnibus mests all trains. For prospectus address Manager, Windermere.

LEAMINGTON.

THE REGENT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT. '

FLYS AND OMNIBUS

MEET ALL THE G. W. AND L. AND N. W. TRAINS.

POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, Proprietor.

LIMERICK.

THE GLENTWORTH HOTEL.

THIS neat Hotel has been prepared with great care and at considerable expense, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Limerick.

The Commercial Room (and Writing Room attached), the Ladies' Coffee Room, and the Gentlemen's Coffee Room, will stand comparison

with any of the kind in Ireland.

The GLENTWORTH claims the support of the general Public for the superiority of its accommodation in every Department, including Sitting Rooms, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms (Hot and Cold Water), &c. &c.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with the greatest care.

The GLENTWORTH is the nearest Hotel in the city to the Railway Station, Banks, Steamboat Offices, Telegraph and Post Office, and to all public Places of Amusement.

Omnibus attends the arrival of all Trains and Steamers. Night Porter attends the Night Mail.

P. KENNA. Proprietor.

14. 15. & 16 GLENTWORTH STREET, LIMERICK.

LIMERICK.

E'S ROYAL H

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the Nobility, Gentrey, and Tourisms, and afford particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate Show-Rooms, togethe with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, &c. &c. &c.; also a Bus attends the Nigh Balls for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accom modating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CAUTION.—This is the only Hotel in the City called The ROVAL HOTEL. Parties arriving by Mail Trains at night may rely on well-aired beds being had at this Hotel

LLANDUDNO.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL.

(CENTRE OF BAY.)

N consequence of the Extensive Patronage which this Hotel has enjoyed since it was opened in 1872, it has been found necessary to ADD A NEW WING. APARTMENTS EN SUITE

ELEGANT BILLIARD SALOON FOR THREE TABLES. An Omnibus attends all Trains, EXCELLENT STABLING. Tariff on Application.

JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LLANBERIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Under New Proprietorship.

THIS Hotel is situated at the junction of the two lakes at the foot of Snowdon. Has large Coffee-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Smoking-Room, upwards of forty Bedrooms, and beautifully laid-out Grounds.

Four-Horse Coaches during the Season to Bettws Coed. Beddgelert. Portmadoc, and Carnarvon.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PONIES AND GUIDES TO SNOWDON. Boats on the Lakes.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, and of the Royal Hotel, Carnarvon.

LLANGOLLEN.

EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL. THE "HAND."

Unequalled for the Beauty of its Situation on the Banks of the Dec. Several Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms have been added to the House to suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful Neighbourhood. BILLIARDS.

Omnibuses from this Hotel meet all Trains at Llangollen Station.

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL FOOT OF LOCKLOMOND

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scotting

I Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening. Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most bentiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trest and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats for the Lake.

MRS. GEORGE M'DOUGALL ProprietéE.

LOCH EARN HEAD.

LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL

BALQUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE

12 miles by rail from Callander.

(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)

THIS Hotel, which has been long established, has excellent accommodation f Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, as charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It comman fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenample, the scene of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Voirlich, Rob Roy's Grav Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Postin and Carriages. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A 'Bus to and from the Hot for the Trains during Summer. Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.

R. DAYTON.

The Callander and Oban Railway is now open. Parties breaking the journey he can proceed next morning with greater comfort.

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEI

THE landing place for Loch Katrine, The Trossachs, Aberfoyle, &c. Th
Hotel has been considerably enlarged.—The additions comprising Large
Dining Rooms, several Bed Rooms, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, &c. A
newly furnished.

The scenery surrounding is unsurpassed.

Carriages can be had on hire, and there are also excellent boats and boat smen to be had for the use of Anglers or Excursionists on the Loch.

. Arrangements can be made by Parties for Board by the Week or Month.

ROBERT BLAIR, Proprietor.

TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and comm the best View of Ben-Lomond. Large additions, comprising Rooms, Billiard Rooms, and Ladies' Drawing Room, have just been r to the Hotel.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inveraray, and Oban, commence running on 1st June.

Tourists en route for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 1 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down 1 Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had a Hotel.

May 1882.

LOCH LOMOND, LUSS HOTE

ROBERT M'NAB.

POSTING. PLEASURE BOATS. FISHING FREE.

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospect this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

LOCHLOMOND.

COLQUHOUN ARMS HOTEL, ARDLI

Under New Management.

THIS Hotel is situated at the Head of Lochlomond. During the se coaches in connection with the Lochlomond Steamers, and Callande Oban Railway, start from this Hotel, where seats may be secured. Car for Hire. Fishing on River Falloch and Lochlomond free. Boats for Parties boarded by week or month. Moderate Charges.

J. BRODIE, Propriet

LONDON.

UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation; its commanding and central position; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised.

"THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, at Upper Norwood, is like a Private Royal Residence, managed with marvellous quietness, and is replete with all domestic comforts and appliances; being a veritable home for individuals as well as families. Lately there have been added some new rooms of magnificent proportions, suitable for balls, wedding breakfasts, public dinners, &c. Ladies and gentlemen can make use of a most delightful coffee room for meals, overlooking the beautiful grounds. For gentlemen, there are billiard and smoking rooms, and also a private club. It deserves the special attention of the nobility and gentry, and their families, who may be seeking the means of restoration to health, both of mind and body, without going far from London."—From the Court Journal.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS AT THE ABOVE HOTEL

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that Fourists, Families, and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the Queen's Hotel, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and ts convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, &c.

TURKEY, INDIAN, & PERSIAN CARPETS.

MANUFACTURED FOR AND IMPORTED BY

WATSON. BONTOR. & COMPANY

CARPET MANUFACTURERS TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Superior Brussels, Velvet, Saxony, and all other Carpets in the Newest Designs.

Nos. 35 & 36 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W

LYNMOUTH. NORTH DEVON.

BEACH HOUSE

PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE

Pleasantly situate, close to the Sea Shore, with good accommodation for Families and Tourists.

A. L. JONES, Proprietress.

(Late of the Lyndale Hotel.)

LYNTON. NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

TIHIS favourite and beautifully situate First-Class Hotel is built on one of the fines sites in the neighbourhood, and largely patronised by the best Families. It has been considerably enlarged, remodelled and improved, and combines, with moderat charges, all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourist

THE SPLENDID TABLE D'HOTE AND COFFEE ROOM, READING ROOMS, LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, AND SEVERAL PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, replete with every comfort, range in a long front overlooking the Sea, and looking int the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel.

The district.

Handsomely fitted Billiard Room, open during the Season, for Residents in the Hotel only.

Post Horses and Carriages, also the very Best kind of Modern Stabling.

JOHN CROOK, Proprietor. the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel. It is most conveniently situate as a centr



LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Putronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.

The finest sea and land views in the world.

THE above Hotel enjoys the most pleasant and commanding situation in the Neighbourhood, embracing in panoramic succession complete and uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, Welsh Coast, Tors, Valleys of the East and West Lynn, and the farfamed Valley of Rocks, etc. Being entirely surrounded by its own grounds (12 acres), and removed from the main road, visitors can at the same time enjoy the retirement and conforts of a private house, with the advantages and conveniences of a First-Class Hotel, recently and extensively enlarged to meet the requirements of modern society; it is also central, and within easy distance of all places of interest in the vicinity.

STRICT ATTENTION COMBINED WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, NEW, ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR TABLE D'HOTE, COFFEE ROOM, LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, ETC., ALL OVERLOOKING THE SEA. NEW AND EXCELLENT STABLING.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same extensive grounds, is a PRIVATE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE, also replete with every comfort and convenience for families visiting this romantic neighbourhood.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

Coaches in the Season to Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, and Minchead.

THOMAS BAKER, Proprietor.

GREAT MALVERN.

THE IMPERIAL

THE attention of Foreign and Home Tourists seeking a salubrious and charming part of England is respectfully drawn to this Establishment, the largest and principal one in the district—comfortable, well appointed, specially adapted for Family Residence, and the charges strictly moderate.

The New and Elegant SWIMMING BATH—part of a complete system of Baths in course of erection—IS NOW OPEN.

TERMS—FROM £3:3s. PER WEEK.

Including Bedroom, Attendance, Meals, and use of Public Booms. Special Arrangements made with Families intending to reside for some time.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS.

The Droitwich Brine Bath, so efficacious in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, and General Debility, is now administered in this Establishment exactly at Droitwich.

Tariffs forwarded on Application.

MALVERN.

THE FOLEY ARMS HOTEL

Is situate on the slope of the Hills in the highest part of the town, a from its bay-windows and Terrace the most beautiful views are obtained

Miss FLIGHT, Manager.

EDWARD ARCHER, Proprietor.

GREAT MALVERN.

THE ABBEY HOTEL.

A N old established first-class Family Hotel, occupies one of the b positions in Malvern. Is thoroughly well warmed during the columnoths of the year. Handsome suites of Apartments. Coffee-Room Ladies and Gentlemen.

Letters addressed "Manager," ensure a reply by first post.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Proprietor

MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.

(On the Main Midland Line.)

TYACK'S (LATE IVATTS AND JORDAN) NEW BATH HOTEL.

THIS first-class old-established Family House, acknowledged to one of the most homely and comfortable Hotels in the kingdom, beautifully situated on the highest and most open part of the vall surrounded by its own extensive pleasure grounds, commanding the fin views of the grand and picturesque scenery for which Matlock Bath (1 Switzerland of England) stands unrivalled. Matlock is the most cent place for day excursions to the most interesting parts of Derbyshire. Public 'Bus to Haddon and Chatsworth daily.

A public Dining Room and Drawing Room. Private Sitting Room Coffee, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. A large natural tepid Swimmi Bath, 68 degrees. TABLE D'Hôte daily at 6.80 p.m. Excellent Stabli and Coach Houses. Posting. &c.

An Omnibus to and from each Train.

BOOK FOR MATLOCK BATH, NOT TO MATLOCK BRIDG.

LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET. GOOD FISHING.

Places of interest in the vicinity:—Buxton, Chatsworth, Haddon Ha Castleton, Dovedale, Wingfield Manor, Hardwick Hall, &c.



MANCHESTER.

KNOWSLEY HOTEL,

CHEETHAM HILL ROAD,

Only a few minutes' walk from Victoria Railway Station,
'ill be found by Travellers who appreciate Good and Lofty Rooms, and
ajoy the Quietude and Comfort which the noisy parts of the City cannot
offer, a very acceptable house.

Omnibuses to all parts of the City pass the door every few minutes.

J. B. BRENMEHL, LESSEE.

MANSFIELD.

SWAN HOTEL

UNDER the management of Miss White, daughter of the late Robert White, for 30 years proprietor. The best centre for visiting Sher ood Forest, The "Dukeries," Welbeck, Thoresby, Clumber, Newstead lardwick, Bolsover, &c.

"The best plan is to get a carriage from the 'Swan' at Mansfield."—

ambles among the Hills, by Louis J. Jennings.

An Omnibus meets all Trains.

MELFORT, NEAR OBAN.

CUILFAIL HOTEL.

ADVICE TO ANGLERS.

When tired an forfouchan, When honstin' and coughin', When ill wi' the bile Or the wee deevils blue—Take yer rods an yer reels, Throw the doctor his peels, An come doon to Cuilfail Wi' yer friens leal and true.

GOOD Trout-fishing on several firstrate locks, several of which have bee lately stocked by the Hotel-keeper with the famous Lock Leven trout The sport is excellent; Boats and steady Boatmen kept for the use of Anglers and good deep-sea fishing. Near hand is the famous Pass of Melfort. Gentle men require to write beforehand, to secure rooms.

Address-

JOHN M'FADYEN,

CUILFAIL HOTEL,

KILMELFORD,

ARGYLESHIRE, N.B.

Route :- Per Caledonian Railway to Oban, thence per Coach daily, or by Steamer t Ardrisbaig, thence per Coach daily.

MELROSE.

THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Prival Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, Billiard-Room, etc. etc., it is now the larges Hotel in Melrose, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from
the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.



MELROSE, GLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL.

Two Minutes' walk from Railway Station and Abbay.

TOURISTS and Visitors coming to this Hotel are cautioned against taking a cab at the Railway Station, and are requested either to take the King's Arms Omnibus (which attends all trains), or walk down to the Hotel, where Carriages of every description can be had for Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc.



MELROSE.

THE GEORGE AND ABBOTSFORD HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is now enlarged and improved, having Ladles' Drawing-Room, Dining-Rooms, handsomely furnished Suite of 50 Bedrooms, Baths (Hot, Cold, and Snower), Billiard Room, and all the necessary appointments of a first-class Hotel, while the charges are the same as those of minor Hotels. Being two minutes' was from the Railway Station, and the same from the Abbey, the Hotel is the most convenient for Visitors to Melrose. The View from the Windows overlooking the Abbey is very fine-Well appointed carriages, with careful drivers, selected from the large posting establishment of the Hotel, always ready for Visitors.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

MOFFAT SPA.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.

ROBERT NORRIS, Proprietor.

POCHISTS and Visitors to this famous watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms.

Hotel first-class accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Omnibuses meet the Trains at Reattock Station. A Summer Exoursion Omnibus runs along the route-passing "Grafgleburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail, to St. Mary's Lock, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in connection with a Coach from Selkick, omnibuses ply to the Well overy morning. Carriages of all kinds. Job and Post Horses on Hire.

MONMOUTH.

VALLEY OF THE WYE.

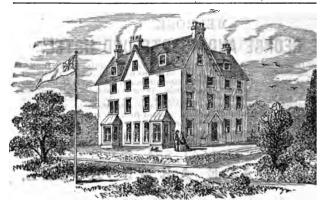
THE KING'S HEAD HOT AND POSTING HOUSE.

THIS old-established Hotel, situate in Agi Square, the centre of the town, is replete every accommodation for Families and Touris Moderate Charges.

A SPACIOUS LADIES' COFFEE ROOM AND A SUPERIOR BILLIARD ROOM.

An Omnibus meets every Train.

JOHN THOMAS, PROPRIE



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, Pr
TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, wheth
gards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with Moderate
this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed
commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romanti
in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near ti
boat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately add
wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Tab
daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

OBAN.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. FIRST CLASS.

THIS Hotel, well known as the first in the Highlands, is now ready for the season.

An Elegant New Dining Hall has been added, capable of accommodating 200
Persons.

HOT, COLD, & SHOWER, METALLO-CERAMIC (TILE) BATHS.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

An Omnibus attends the Arrival and Departure of Trains and Steamers. Visitors conveyed to and from the Hotel free of charge.

OBAN.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL,

On the Promenade and almost opposite the Station.

A first-class Family and Commercial Establishment.

Conveniently situated within two minutes' walk of Steamboat Pier.

POST OFFICE, BANKS, AND COACH OFFICES, PARTIES BOARDED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALEX. MTAVISH. PROPRIETOR.

(Many years with the late Mr. Blair, Trossachs Hotel.)

OXFORD.

RANDOLPH HOTEL,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

THE only modern built Hotel in Oxford, close to the Colleges and Public Buildings, and commanding a fine open view down Beaumont Street, St. Giles's Street, and Magdalen Street, opposite

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

Handsome Suites of Apartments. Ladies' Coffee Room, Billiard Rooms, and every modern comfort and convenience. Excellent wines imported direct from abroad.

CHARGES MODERATE.

GOOD STABLING AND LOOSE BOXES.

Visitors at this Hotel will meet with every attention and consideration.

Miss l'ANSON, Manageress.

OXFORD.

THE CLARENDON HOTE

PATRONISED by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Imperial Majestics The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, The Princess Fr Charles of Prussia, and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte.

Situate in the most central part of the city, near the principal Colleges and of interest to visitors. Families and Gentlemen will find the Hotel replete with confort.

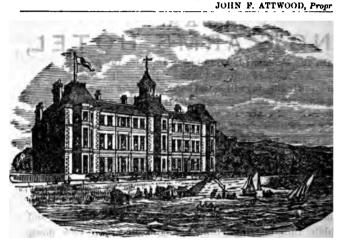
SPACIOUS COFFEE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

PRIVATE SITTING AND BED ROOMS (en suite).

LADIES' COFFEE ROC
Guides always in Attendance.

Fashionable Open and Close Carri

Job and Post Horses. Good Stabling and commodious Coach Hous



PENZANCE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS magnificent Hotel has a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of whic look the sea. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalidaments ex suite. Ladies' Drawing and Coffee Rooms, Billiard-Room, Hot and Cold

An Omnibus meets every Train.

Posting in all its Branches.

Table d'Hote.

ALEX. H. HORA, Propriet

PENZANCE.

UNION HOTEL.

CENTRALLY SITUATED.

uring the season a Four-Horse Brake leaves the Hotel for Land's End, Logan Rock, etc., at 9 A.M. (Sundays æd).

nnibuses to the Lizard pass the Hotel daily (Sundays red).

Board by Arrangement.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

PENZANCE.

LOUNT'S BAY HOUSE.

(On the Esplanade.)

FED AND FITTED UP EXPRESSLY AS A SEASIDE FAMILY HOTEL, toense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is turnished in modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every odation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing Rooms comminterrupted and unsurpassed view of that "beautoous genn set in the silver Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. During the winter will find in Mount's Bay House the comforts of a home, while the beauty and of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the sea-shore, renhealthy and delightful residence. Suites of Apartments for families of distinchoice Wines and Ales. Post Horses and Carriages. Charges moderate.

Mrs. E. LAVIN, Proprietress.

PERTH.

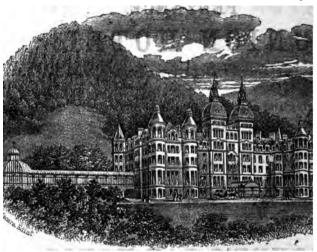
SATITUTATION HOTEL

sold established and well-known Hotel, after being thoroughly Revated and Re-furnished, has been re-opened under new and efficient ment. Several important alterations and improvements have been and a Spacious NEW LUNCHEON BAR added. Commercial nen and Tourists will find every comfort and attention, combined rictly moderate charges.

IDS—'BUS AWAITS THE ARRIVAL OF ALL TRAINS.—BILLIARDS.
W. CARGILL, Proprietor.

66 PEEBLES.

Board, Medical Advice, Baths, and Good Society:



PEEBLES HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHI

AND SANATORIUM,

Twenty-seven Miles by Rail from Edinburgh.

CHARMING situation, with fine southern exposure. Ex Grounds; dry gravelly soil. Fine Walks and Drives Tweedside. Turkish and other Baths most complete, in only Russian Bath in Scotland. Public Rooms and Bedroo rivalled. Cheerful Society. Recreation and Amusement. Tennis and Croquet Greens, with ample provision for th Treatment of Invalids. Excellent Home for Parties giv. Housekeeping, or for Officers and others returning from China, etc. Prospectuses Forwarded.

Terms, from £2:12:6 per Week.

Special Rates for Board for Long Periods. The Company's Omnibus awaits th

DR. MACGREGOR, Physician-Superinten

PERTH.

POPLE'S ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL (Opposite the General Station).

'atronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke of Connaught, and other Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of the Kingdom.

THIS Family Hotel has long stood pre-eminent; and the Proprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which re universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, it will be a constant study to continue.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

PERTH.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

FAMILIES, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors, will find the Hotel replete with every Comfort. The situation is the best in the Town, and Omnibuses run to suit all Trains.

VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

JOHN KENNEDY, Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH.

GRAND HOTEL

(ON THE HOE.)

THE ONLY HOTEL WITH SEA VIEW.

Facing Sound, Breakwater, Eddystone.

MAIL STEAMERS ANCHOR IN SIGHT.

Public Rooms and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies.

JAMES BOHN, PROPRIETOR.

. .



PITLOCHRIE.

FISHER'S HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

AND

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tumm
The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;
Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of (shee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and or Lochs in the neighbourhood.

Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind, By the Day, Week, or Month.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY
ATTENDED TO.

PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.



E ATHOLE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

appense has been spared to render this magnificent Establishment complete in all its arrangements. The locality is as widely known for the th-giving qualities of its climate as for the grandeur of its Strath and intain seemery.

The House occupies a commanding position on the sunny side of Strath must. The Public Rooms are large and richly furnished. The Turkish other Baths are constructed on the most scientific principles, and for ele-

e and comfort are not surpassed by any in the country.

The Grounds, extending to 35 acres, abound in natural and artistic beauties, contain Bowling, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis Greens, Curling Ponds, etc. The Walks and Drives in the neighbourhood are numerous and inviting, places of interest within walking or driving distance are—The Pass of iscrankie; Lochs Tunmel, Tay, and Rannoch; The Falls of Bruar, Tummel, Moness; Glen Tilt, Blair and Taymouth Castles; Dunkeld, Birnam Hill abling Bridge, The Birks of Aberfeldy, Black Spout, etc.

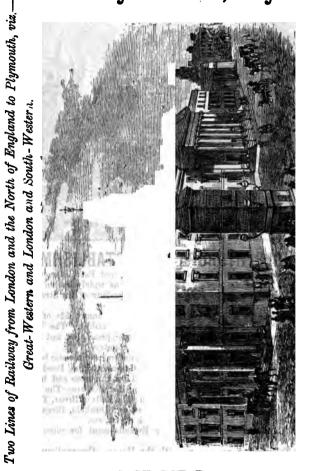
Excursion Coaches start daily from the Establishment for some of the

A special Telegraph wire connects with the House. Commodious Stable Coach-house accommodation for Private Carriages.

WILLIAM S. IRVINE, M.D., Consulting Physician.
pectuses forwarded on application to ALEX. S. GRANT,

at the Establishment.

The Royal Hotel, Plym



S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station).

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LARGE BILLIARD-ROOM (Two Tables).

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HOT AND COLD BATHS.

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DONALD M'INNES, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and first-class Hotel is now under the experienced management c Ma. M'INNES, who will be in constant attendance to look after the comfort of hi patrons. The House is of modern construction, and admirably adapted for the purposes c a first-class Family and Commercial Hotel. The accommodation is superior and mos ample, consisting of about sixty Apartments, including clegant Sitting-Rooms, nice air Bedrooms, commodious Coffee and Smoking-Rooms, well-lighted Bath-Rooms, &c.

The TARIFF has been drawn up on the most moderate scale. Special terms mad with Parties staying a work or lower.

with Parties staying a week or longer.

First-Class carriages always on hire, and well-appointed Conveyances leave daily fo Coruisk, Quiraing, and other Places of Interest in Skye.

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PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Half-way between London and Edinburgh, and London and Glasgow.

Close to the Railway Station. Established 45 Years. Night Porter. Charges Reasonable.

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GLENBURN HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

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BEAUTIFULLY situated, overlooking the charming Bay of Rothesay, bounded by the Kyles of Bute and the lofty mountains of Argyle—possesses probably the greatest attractions of any similar establishment in Scotland. Large Recreation Hall, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, recently erected. The Baths—including Salt and Fresh Water, and every modern appliance—are certainly unsur-

passed for comfort and elegance.

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Five minutes walk from the Quay. On the Esplanade.

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Two first-class Burroughes' and Watts' Billiard Tables.

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A N old-established and well-known first-class Family Hotel, nearly opposite Salisbury Cathedral, and within a pleasant drive of Stonehenge. This Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in England.

A Ladies' Coffee Room, a Coffee Room for Gentlemen, and first-class Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—Detached—On the Cliff, with unrivalled Sea Views, and commanding most extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country. Elegant Suites of Private Apartments replete with every family comfort. The Cuisine superior, and the Wines carefully selected.

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PRIVATE APARTMENTS from two to seven guineas per week.

BOARD AND ATTENDANCE from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per day, or 1 ls

Carte. Servants' Board, 5s. per day.

Reduced Tariff to the end of the first week in August. Board and Attendance per week, £2:12:6.

S. E. PAVEY.

ISLES OF SCILLY.

HUGH HOUSE HOTEL,

ST. MARY'S.

THIS First-Class Hotel is the largest and most modern on the Islands, and from its elevated position commands charming views of both sea and land.

Excellent Coffee and Smoke Rooms.

Table d'Hote at Six o'clock.

Good Boating and Fishing.
Terms Moderate.

MRS. BEN HOLGATE, Proprietress.

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GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

STUART, LATE CAMPBELL.

THIS Oldest Established and First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated near the Railway Station and Castle. it has been newly renovated and improved, and affords omfortable accommodation to Tourists and Families visiting he Beautiful and Historical Scenery in the vicinity.

Conveyances await the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

ROBERT STUART, Proprietor.

May 1882.

STIRLING.

ROYAL HOTEL.

IHIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, being within three instes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal increases the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the roal Family. Omnibus avails all Trains.

A. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.



THE BEN WYVIS HOTE

STRATHPEFFER SPA, ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.

THE HARROGATE OF SCOTLAND.

VISITORS to this popular Watering Flace will find this Hotel replete with comfort combined with charges strictly moderate. It stands within its own goo which compulse liewling, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis Greens, is surrounded with g scenery, and commands a splendid view of Ben Wyvis, the ascent of which can be complished from the Hotel in a few hours.

The BEN WYVE HOTEL which contains Public, and Private Apartments on a Billiard Boom, &c., is within two minutes' walk of the Mineral Walls and Ballon of Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Hotel is within a mile of the Strathpeller Station on the Dingwall and Sky way, and is a convenient point from which to visit Skys, Lech Marce, Dunnolm, 5r.

Orders for Apartments and Carriages punctually attended to.

APPLY TO THE MANAGER. M.B. POSTING CONDUCTED IN ALL HS BRANCH

STRATHPEFFER SPA

IN THE

HIGHLANDS OF ROSS-SHIRE.

(The property of the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess of Cromartie.)

TRATHPEFFER, the Harrogate of Scotland, increasing yearly in popularity, combines with the strongest sulphur waters in Europe, and a mild hybeate spring, the unique attraction of a Highland Health Resort, ozone meather and pine mingling with the pure mountain air. The Spa is an allent centre for some of the best excursions in the Highlands.

Professor the late Sir Robert Christison of Edinburgh describes the strong is as a pure sulphurous water, and the strongest in Britain. Dr. Murray compson of Edinburgh certified that the Strathpeffer waters deserve a murative agent for chronic diseases of the skin, for rheumatism and gout; I that they act fully on the liver and kidneys, and have their value in my constitutional affections. Dr. Medlock of London writes, "These bers possess several valuable properties which do not belong to any other two sulphur spring." See Dr. Manson's Guide.

The Spa is in the hands of the Proprietrix, and is placed under the tree of a Manager. There is a resident medical practitioner who has made waters a special study. The Bath Establishment has recently been arged, and contains all the most approved baths and other appliances.

There are three good-class hotels in the place, and one first-class, the wyvis, from which splendid views of mountain and valley are obtained.

The splendid new Pavilion with Tennis-lawn and grounds provides cious accommodation for concerts, balls, and other recreations.

Address "THE MANAGER."

The Spa is close to Post and Telegraph Offices, and within a mile of a Railway Station.

STRATHPEFFER.

SPA HOTEL,

TRS. EDWARDS begs to intimate that this Old Established Family Hotel is now open for the Season, where parties can depend on try comfort, combined with moderate charges. The Hotel is beautifully mated, and commands some of the finest views in Strathpeffer.

a conveyance leaves the Hotel three times daily to convey parties to and un the Wells free of Charge.

Posting in all its Branches.

STRATHPEFFER HOTEI

STRATHPEFFER.

In close proximity to the far-famed Mineral Well.

ACCOMMODATION GOOD.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

D. FRASER, Lessee.

TARBERT HOTEL.

SALMON. (ISLE OF HARRIS, HEBRIDES).

PARTIES staying at above Hotel will find every comfort combined with moderate charges. The Trout Fishing it excellent, and boats are supplied free for Sea Fishing, which is unsurpassed in Scotland. The shootings of Scalpay, consisting of Grouse Wild Bird, Rabbit, and Seal, also the Fishings attached, now belong to above Hotel The Scenery is varied and extensive, comprising St. Kilda, the long Island, and all the West Coast from Cape Wrath to Skye; while Sailing Excursions can be had around the Islands. The climate is very healthy and suitable for Invalids. The Glasgow Steame, "Dunara Castle," calls weekly, the "Claymore" fortnightly, and Tourists may six post from and to Stornoway, distance 36 miles. Yachts supplied with Stores. Tourist can be met or sent to Dunvegan and Gairloch by Hotel Boats.

ROBERT HORNSBY (late of Loch Marce Hotel), Proprietor.

TAYNUILT.

TAYNUILT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated near Loch Etive, within two minutes walk from the Taynuilt Station on the Callander and Ober Railway. Visitors have the privilege of Salmon and Trout Fishing on the River Awe.

JAMES MURRAY, Proprietor.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c.

TENBY.

ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL,

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE BAY.

(FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

TINTAGEL. NORTH CORNWALL.

FRY'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

CHIS Hotel is situated near the celebrated King Arthur's Castle Trebarwith Sands, Rocky Valley, St. Knighton's Kieve, and he finest and most romantic cliff scenery in Cornwall.

Families and Tourists will find every accommodation and lome comforts, combined with moderate charges.

Spacious Coffee Room. Table d'Hote.
FOR TERMS APPLY.

JAMES FRY, Proprietor.

Posting in all its Branches,



THE TROSSACHS HOTEL,

LOCH KATRINE.
A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

TROSSACHS

STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL.

·HEAD OF LOCH KATRINE

DONALD FERGUSON begs to intimate that he has lately completed extensive $oldsymbol{D}$ alterations and additions to his Hotel, and that it will be his constant endeavour, as heretofore, to secure every comfort and attention to Tourists and others favouring

him with their patronage.

It is the best Fishing Station, and Boats with experienced Boatmen always in readiness. on Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

Curriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire.

STRONACHLACHAR, 1882.

WELSHPOOL.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL

Established 200 Years.

THIS old Family Commercial and Posting House is now in complete order, redecorated for the comfort of Visitors. Powis Castle Park is close to the town, and is open to the Public.

MAGNIFICENT STABLES NEWLY ERECTED.

Post Horses, Breaks, Private Omnibuses, and Carriages.

BILLIARDS.
Omnibus meets all Trains.

WILLIAM ROWLAND, Proprietor.

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THIS long-established First-Class Hotel occupies the best Situation in the City, being nearest to the Minster and the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey; is free from all noise of Trains, and surrounded by the patent wooden pavement. P. MATTHEWS, Proprietor.

Also of the North-Eastern Family Hotel.

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(LATE ABBOTT'S.)

CONTAINS every appointment of a Modern First-Class Hotel for families and gentlemen. Situated within three minutes' walk of New Railway Station, and free from the noise of trains.

The Hotel Porters meet all trains day and night to convey visitors' luggage, and will be found under the Portico at the entrance to the station.

> P. MATTHEWS, Proprietor. Also of Harker's York Hotel.

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GREAT MALVERN.

For the scientific application of warm and cold water treatment, and for Persons requiring rest and change.

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The Establishment,
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WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROI

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1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS TOURIST TICKET Available from the date of issue, up to and including the 31st 1882, are (during the Season commencing 1st May) issued from all Stations in England to the chief places of interest in Scotland, from the same places in Scotland to English Stations.

Passengers by the Through Trains between 1 (Euston Station) and Scotland are conveyed in THROUGH CARRIAGES

of the most improved description, and constructed specially i accommodation of this Traffic.

Saloons, Family Carriages, Reserved Compartments, and conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey, can be upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the L. a Line, Euston Station, London; Mr. IRVINE KEMPT, Caledoniar Glasgow; or to any of the Stationmasters at the Stations on Coast Route.

The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Rate London and Scotland, have been revised and reduced.

By the opening of the line of Bailway from CALLANDER direct Railway communication is now afforded by the West Co to Loch Awe, Taynuilt, and Oban. Steamers sail in connection to Iona, Staffa, and the Western Islands.

TABLE OF EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN LONDON AND SCI

Stations.	WEEK DAYS.								
London (Euston) dep. Edinburgh (Princes St. Stn.) arr. Glasgow (Central Station) Greenock , , , Stirling , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	morn. 5.15 4.30 4.44 5.50 5.39 10.0 6.50	morn, 7.15 5.50 6.0 7.15	morn. 10.0 8.0 8.0 9.5 8.24	morn. 11.0 9.45 10.0 11.42 10.27 4.35	night. 8.50 6.45 6.55 *7.50 7.21 *12.55 8.15	night. 9.0 7.50 8.0 *9.40 *8.43			
Aberdeen ,,	10.10		**	3,20	11.40	*2.15			
Invermose , ,			**	8,0	1,30	*6.25			

UP JOURNEY.

STA		SUPPAYS.									
Inversess Aberdeen	No.	10.	dep.	aft. 10.0	morn.	morn. 8.55	moru. 9.25	morn. 10.10 12.80		morn. 10,10 12,30	night.
Perth Oban Stirling			- 22	9,80		12.0 6.0 1.5	1.55 8.24	4,4 12,15 5.8	7.30 4.0 8.80	6.3	**
Greenock Glasgow (Cer Edinburgh (London (Princ	es St. S	itn.),,	9.0 10.0 10.0 8.0	10.4 10.35 10.35	1.10 2,15 2.25 4.30	3, 0 4, 80 4, 30 5, 30	5,0 6,0 6.10 4.5	9.15 9.25 *8.0	6.0 6.10 4.5	9.11

* From Scotland daily, except Sunday.

† From Scotland on Sunday.

THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

avel by this route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the atlying Districts of the Highlands. These Trains have been accelerated tween London and Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth; and additional acmmodation and increased facilities are now afforded to passengers avelling by them.

DAY SALOONS, WITH LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION ATTACHED,

e run between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, leaving Euston ation by 10.0 a.m. Down Express, and returning from Edinburgh and asgow by 10.0 a.m. Up Express on Week Days. NO EXTRA CHARGE is ade for Passengers travelling in these Saloons, and Compartments are scially reserved for Ladies and Family Parties.

SLEEPING SALOONS, Provided with Pillows, Rugs, and Layatory Accommodation, and Lighted with Gas.

tween London and Perth and Glasgow, and Carriages with Sleeping MPARTMENTS are also run between London and Edinburgh and eenock by the Night Trains. The extra charge for berths in the Salcons Sleeping Carriages is 5s. in addition to the ordinary 1st class fare.

Conductors, in charge of the Luggage, &c., travel by the brough Trains.

Dog Boxes specially provided.

Game Consignments conveyed by the Limited Mail.

OMNIBUSES capable of carrying Sic persons inside and two outside, with a usual quantity of Luggage, are provided to meet Trains at Euston Station are previously ordered. The Omnibuses will also be sent to any Hotels Private Residences for conveyance to Euston Station of parties propose to travel by the West Coast Route. Application to be made to any the Stationmasters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

Passengers are requested to ask for Tickets by the West Coast Route.

For full particulars of Train Service, Tourist arrangements, &c., see the L. & N. W. d Caledonian Coy.'s Time Books, or West Coast Tourist Guide, which can be obtained all principal Stations.

April 1882.

BY ORDER.

EAST COAST ROUT

GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN RAIL

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS

BETWEEN

LONDON AND EDINBURGH AND GLASG

LONDON TO EDINBURGH IN 9.0 Hrs. To GLAS

To GLASGOW IN 10 HRS

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRA

Conveying 1st and 2d Class Passengers only, now run between Glasgow, and London, as under:

DOWN.	UP.		
King's Cross D	ep. 10.0	A.M.	GLASGOW Dep.
EDINBURGH A	rr. 7.0	P.M.	EDINBURGH ,, 1
GLASGOW,		"	King's Cross Arr.

THROUGH WEEK-DAY SERVICE RETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND BY EAST COAST ROL

DOWN.	UP.
A.M. A.M. F.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M. A. Wick Dep. 12.10 11. Thurso 12.25 11. Helinsdale 3.30 6.0 2. Golspie 4.30 7.0 2. Inverness 10.10 1.30 10. Aberdeen 12.30 4.40 P.M. Dundee 4.0 7.30 7. Perth 4.20 7.30 7. Stirling 5.19 8.41 8. Glasgow 6.0 8.50 8. Edinburgh 7.30 4.90 10. Kino's Cross, Ar. 5.45 8.15 7.

Third Class tickets are issued by all trains, except the additional Sp Express trains, from King's Cross at 10.0 a.m., and Edinburgh at 10.0 a.m. * The 8.30 p.m. Express from London is in direct connection with the other West Coast Steamers.

† Not run from Inverness on Saturday nights.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE STOCK

has been constructed, and is now in use for through traffic between London a

PULLMAN CARS & SLEEPING CARRIA

are attached to the night trains.

Alterations may be made in the times of the trains from ment?
 For particulars of which see the East Coast Bailways' Menthly ?

Conductors in charge of through luggage travel with the Express to London at 10.0 and 10.35 A.M., and 8.30 and 9.0 P.M.; and Perth at 4.30 1 A.M.; and Edinburgh at 10.0, 10.15 A.M., 7.30 P.M. and 10.30 P.M.

EAST COAST ROUTE BREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAYS.

TOURIST TICKETS.

1st, 2d, and 3d Class, will be issued until 31st October, and will be zilable for return, without extra payment, until 31st December 1882. sy will be issued in London, at King's Cross Station (G. N. R.), Moores Street Station (G. N. R. Office), and Victoria (L. C. & D.) to the dermentioned stations in Scotland:—

FARES.

					_	22.		
	1st C	lass	2d C1	288	3d Cl	ans	1st Class 2d Class 3d Cla	Я
	8.	d.	8.	d.	×.	d.	8 d. 8. d. 8. d	d.
DSTREAM .	102	0	78	0	50	0	PERTH 123 3 95 9 54	0
WICK	. 99	9	75	9	49	6	DUNKELD 127 8 98 9 54	0
BOSE	99	6	78	6	50	0	DUNDER 125 3 96 9 56	a
NBURGH	109	6	85	0	50	0	ARBROATH 128 3 97 6 56	0
IFAR	131	3	100	0	56	0	MONTROSE 133 0 100 0 56	0
SGOW	110	3	85	0	52	0	BRECHIN 133 0 100 0 56	0
LENSBURGH .	112	9	86	6	52	0	ABERDEEN 133 6 100 0 56	O
RLING	114	3	89	0	53	6	PITLOCHRY 131 2 101 9 56	0
DGE OF ALLA	N 115	0	84	в	54	0	BOAT OF GARTEN 147 10 114 3 60	0
LANDER	118	บ่	86	8	54	0	KEITH 147 6 111 0 60	0
MALLY	129	9	96	2	62	0	ELGIN 148 6 111 0 60	0
HAWE	130	8	96	2	62	0	INVERNESS 150 0 116 0 60	0
N, via Dal-					i		ACHNASHEEN . 157 6 122 6 67	đ
ally	132	3	98	2	64	0	STROME FERRY 164 9 128 0 70	0
M, via Glas-			i i		1		LAIRG 160 0 124 8 70	0
wor Helens-			1		!		GOLSPIE 165 0 127 9 72	ď
irgh	130	8	101	2	63	0	Helmsdale 170 0 131 6 75	C
M, Circular	•		1		1		THURSO 184 6 142 6 83	0
ur	. 131	3	102	2	63	6	Wick 186 9 144 0 84	0

BREAK OF JOURNEY.

Passengers may break their journey, both in going and returning, at Peterboro', also Grantham or Doncaster to enable them to visit Lincoln Cathedral, paying the inary fares between those places and Lincoln, and at York to enable them to visit rrogate, Scarboro', and the East Coast watering places, and also at Durham and vesstle, resuming it by trains having carriages attached corresponding to the class leaket held; also at Berwick or any station north of Berwick on the routes by which tickets are available. Passengers for places north of Edinburgh and Larbert may it the journey at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, and also at any station at which the nordinarily stops. The journey can be broken both going and returning, and and returning and the time for which the ticket is available. Passengers with tickets be complated in the time for which the ticket is available. Passengers with tickets for Meirose at liberty to break the journey at St. Boswell's for Dryburgh Abbey. The above littles and arrangements, as regards Passengers breaking their journey, by equally to lat, 2d, and 3d class Passengers.

Tourist Tickets are available by any train of corresponding class.

the Tourist Programmes of the Great Northern or North-Eastern Co. for information as to break of journey, extension of time, &c. &c. For further information apply at the Offices of the East Ceast Essiway apanies in

Edinburgh, 9 Princes Street.

Glasgow, 32 West George Street. Perth, General Station. Dundee, 1 Queen Street, (Corner of Cowgate). Aberdeen, 28 Market Street. Inverness, 10 Inglis Street.

Midland Railway

The MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY provide

OMNIBUSES

Between ST. PANCRAS STATION and the MIDLAND GRAND HCCHARING CROSS and WATERLOO STATIONS.

A Service of Omnibuses has been established between St. Pancras ar Cross and Waterloo Stations, for the accommodation of Passengers travellin the Midland and South Eastern and London and South Western Railways, from the Midland Grand Hotel.

The Omnibuses meet the Principal Trains, and Passengers holding Thron between Stations on the Midland and South Eastern and London and South Railways, are conveyed by the Omnibuses Free of Charge.

Omnibuses for the use of Family Parties travelling by Midland Railway, pany also provide

SINGLE-HORSE OMNIBUSES

Capable of carrying Six Persons inside and Two outside, with the usual c Luggage, to meet the Express and other principal Trains at the ST. PANCRAS when PREVIOUSLY ORDERED.

These Vehicles must be ENGAGED BEFOREHAND, either by written to the Station-Master at St. Paneras Station, or by giving notice to the Stat at the starting point (if a Midland Station), or at any station en route not miles from London, so that a telegram may be sent to St. Paneras to have the Vehicle in readiness.

The Omnibuses will also be sent to the Hotels or Residences of PARTIES LONDON by MIDLAND RAILWAY, or to any of the Railway Termini, on the being made to the Station-Master at St. Pancras, stating the Train by which it to leave St. Pancras.

The charge for the use of an Omnibus will be One Shilling per mile (Dr reasonable quantity of Luggage included), with a minimum charge of Three ?

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOT

A N improved service of Express and Fast Trains has been established be Midland System and Scotland by the Settle and Carlisle Route.

A Morning Express Train runs between London and Edinburgh and Glasgdirection, with Pullman Drawing-Room Cars attached, and a Night Express in each direction between the same places, with Pullman Sleeping Cars Additional Express Trains are also run during the Summer Months.

For the convenience of Passengers to and from the West of England and a New Service of Express Passenger Trains has been established to and fro Bath, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, and Birmingham, in connection Through Service between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Up and Down Day Express Trains stop half-an-hour at Normanton,
Passengers to dine, a spacious and comfortable Dining Room having been pr
Passengers by this Route between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow ar

Passengers by this Route between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow ar in Through Carriages of the most improved description, fitted with the We Continuous Break and all the most approved modern appliances, and Throu accompany the principal trains in charge of Passengers' luggage.

Return Tickets between Stations in England and Stations in Scotland ar

for One Calendar Month.

BELFAST.

BY THE SHORT SEA MAIL ROUTE via BAR

THE capacions New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbo under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift an First-class Paddle Steam Ships "Donedar," "Lordonderry," "Armadu orl other First-class Vessels, will sail between Barrow (Ramsdan Dock) a (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland

"; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued medon and all principal Stations on the Midland Railway - Return Tickets railable for One Calendar Month.

engers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break mey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that y of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

BELFAST via LARNE.

sugers are also booked through to Belfast by the Shortest Sea Route via Carunfries, Stranraer, and Larne.

SCOTLAND. TOURISTS' TICKETS.

the summer months 1st and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets will be issued from London (St. Paneras) and principal Stations on the Midland Railway to ıburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Oban, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Parth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other principal places of interest.

m, Family, and Invalid Carriages can be obtained for the use of parties travel-ind from Scotland by the Midland Route, by giving a few days notice to the naster at any of the principal Stations, or to the Superintendent of the Line,

MORECAMBE AND THE ENGLISH LAKES.

MBE. WINDERMERE. AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, SEASCALE, PENRITH, K. and TROUTBECK.

y Friday and Saturday, from May to October, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morewill be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', y, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Repton, and principal intermediate available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue. Dates, Fares, and further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-

MATLOCK AND BUXTON.

ist Tickets are issued from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and connection, to Matlock and Buxton.

angers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal f interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

URN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any Through Trains, on Fridays and Saturdays, from May to October, available for by any Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of tssue.

'boro', Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the

month, Lowestoft, Cromer, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast. thton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, and other in the South of England.

sance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-Mare, Ilfracombe, and other in the West of England.

mouth, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.
rystwith, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

hport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and to Bath, Learnington, Brecon, etc. further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

PLEASURE PARTIES. Cheap Return Tickets

ted to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Third Class Passengers, of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway. particulars, apply to the Stationmasters, or to the Superintendent of the Line

LBY, 1882. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager, 88 RAILWAYS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWA

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available for two mor and renewable, with exceptions, up to Dec. 31st, are issued during the Sun months of each year, AT THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS ON THIS RAILWAY, to Watering and other places of attraction in the WEST OF ENGLA including :-

CLEVEDON. LYNTON. WESTON-SUPER-MARE. EXETER. MINEREAD. DARTMOUTH. BARNSTAPLE. DAWLISH. ILPRACOMBE. TRIGNMOUTH LYNMOUTH. NEWTON ABBOT. To North and South Wales, including-LIANDUDNO.

DOLGELLY. BARMOUTH. PENMAENMAWR. ABERYSTWITH. BETTWS-Y-COED. RHYL. RAWGOR. To BUXTON. WINDERMERE. ISLE OF MAN. SCARBOROUGH. To BRIGHTON. ST. LEONARDS. EASTROURNE. HASTINGS.

And to Waterford. Cork.

TORQUAY. PLYMOUTH. DEVONPORT. TRUBO. FALMOUTH. NEW QUAY.

CARNARVON. HOLYHEAD. CHEPSTOW. TINTERN. SCOTLAND. WHITBY.

RAMSGATE.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

MARGATE DOVER. LAKES OF KILLARNEY. DUBLIN, ETC.

ST. IVES.

PENZANCE.

BRIDPORT.

SWANSKA.

PEMBROKE.

MATLOCK.

NEW MILFORI

TENBY.

DORCHESTER.

WEYMOUTH. & CHANNEL ISLA

SCILLY ISLAND

Passengers holding 1st or 2nd Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stat in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Fast Train from Padd ton, which reaches Exeter in four hours and a quarter, and Plymouth in hours and a quarter; or by the 3.0 p.m. Fast Train from Paddington, w reaches Exeter in the same time, and Plymouth in six hours.

Tourists by the Great Western Line-the Broad Gauge Route THE WEST OF ENGLAND—pass through the most picturesque scenery in De shire and Cornwall, extending from Exeter to Plymouth, Falmouth, St. 1 Penzance, and the Land's End; while the Broad Gauge Carriages runnin the Fast Express Trains to and from the West of England, for which t have been specially built, are THE FINEST RAILWAY CARRIAGES IN ORDIN. USE IN THE KINGDOM.

Holders of Tourist Tickets are allowed to break their journey at sev stations en route, and visit at their leisure places of interest in the vicin The holders of 1st and 2nd Class ordinary tickets between London and Ex and places west thereof, are also allowed, both in summer and winter, to he their journey at Bath, Bristol, or Taunton, and proceed the next day.arrangement which conduces largely to the comfort of invalids and other whom a lengthened railway journey is objectionable.

Family Carriages (with lavatories and other conveniences), contain compartments for servants, can be engaged on payment of not less than F First Class and Four Second Class Fares. Application for these carrie should be made to the Superintendent of the Line, Paddington, some d before the proposed date of the journey, in order to prevent disappointment

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other informat see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stati and Booking-offices. J. GRIERSON, General Manage

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of Tours—about 70 in number—by Rail, Steamer, and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, INVERNESS, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, STIRLING, PERTH, CRIEFF, DUNKELD, OBAN, INVERARAY,

The Trosachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Loch Earn, Loch Tay, Loch Awe, Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Iona, Staffa, Skye, Balmoral, Braemar Arran, Bute, The Firth of Clyde, The Falls of Clyde, &c. &c.

Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the Company's Stations, and also at the chief Stations on the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains descriptive notices of the Districts embraced in the Tours, Maps, Plans, Bird's-Rye View, &c.

Eye View, &c.
Tickets for these Tours are issued at the Company's Booking Offices at all the large Stations. The Tourist Season generally extends from June to September, inclusive.

The Caledonian Co. also issue Tourist Tickets to the Lake District of England,
The Isle of Man. Connemara. The Lakes of Killarney, &c.

The Caledonian Railway, in conjunction with the London and North-Western Railway, forms what is known as the

WEST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS RUN FROM AND TO

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, STIRLING, OBAN, PERTH DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and other Places in Scotland,

TO AND FROM
LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS,
BRADFORD, and other Places in England.

Sleeping and Day Saloon Carriages. Through Guards and Conductors.

The Caledonian Company's Trains from and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., connect on the Clyde with the "Columba," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," "Ivanhoe," "Gael," and other steamers to and from Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Largs, Millport, the Kyles of Bute, Arran, Campbeltown, Ardrishaig, Inveraray, Loch Goil Loch Long, &c. &c.

A full service of Trains is also run from and to Glasgow, to and from Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North; and from and to Edinburgh, to and from these places.

For particulars of Trains, Fares, &c., see the Caledonian Railway Co.'s Time Tables.

It is expected that the Caledonian Company's large and magnificent

NEW CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, GLASGOW,

will be opened during the Season of 1882, under the Company's own Management.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, C. GLASGOW, 1882. JAMES THOMPSON, General Manager,

MAENCLOCHOG RAILWAY.

VIEWS FROM THE TOP OF PRECELLY MOUNTAIN

PEMBROKESHIRE,

comprise Coast of Ireland, Coast of Devonshire, Snowden, Lundy Island, St. Bride's, Cardigan, and Swansea Bays.



Tourist Season, May 1 to Sept. 30.

Third Class Fare, 1s. there and back.

Range of View, comprising 12 Counties.

1. CARRNARVONSHIRE (Wales).	7. CARMARTHEN (Walco).
2. MERIONETHSHIRE	8, PEMEROKE
S. MONTGOMERY	9: GLAMORGAN
4. CARDIGAN	10. DEVONSHIER (England).
5. RADNOR "	11. SOMERSETSHIRE (England).
6. Brecon	12. WEXFORD & WICKLOW (Ireland

91

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, IRELAND.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

RAILWAY HOTEL.

DJOINS LORD KENMARE'S Demesne, and is situated within easy distance of Ross Castle, Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe, and

the principal points of interest.

This Hotel, the largest in the Lake District, possesses unusually good accommodation for Tourists and Families, including spacious and well-furnished Ladies' Drawing Room, Writing, Reception, Billiard, Smoking, Dining, and Private Sitting Rooms. All the Public and Private Sitting Rooms are provided with Pianofortes.

Visitors can arrange to board at the Hotel at charge of £3:3s. per week. The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train for the removal of Luggage, &c.

The Manager personally undertakes the formation of Excursion Parties with a view to their comfort and economy.

The Lakes afford excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing. BOATS, CARRIAGES, PONIES, &c., WITH STEADY ATTENDANTS, ALWAYS READY FOR ENGAGEMENT.

Boatmen, Guides, Drivers, and other Servants of the Hotel, are paid ample wages, and are not permitted to solicit Visitors for Gratuities.

A Waggonette will run, from 1st June to 30th September, between the Hotel and Ross Castle. Fare, 6d. each way.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1882.

TOURISTS' TICKETS from

DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY &

Will be issued by the Trains which run direct to Killarnev, at the following Fares, viz .--

			,	Fir	st Ci	A88.	SECOND CLASS.				
Single Ticket for	r One Pa	ssenger	٠.	£2	10	0	£2	0	0		
Do.	Two Pa	ssenge	rs	4	10	0	3	12	0		
Do.	Three	,,		6	7	6	5	2	0		
Do.	Four	,,		8	0	0	6	8	0		
Do.	Five	,,		9	7	6	7	10	0		
Do.	Six	,,		10	10	0	8	8	()		
Do.	Seven	,,		11	7	6	9	2	0		
Do.	Eight	,,		12	0	0	9	12	0		

AVAILABLE FOR RETURN ON ANY DAY

WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

The time of these Tickets can be extended upon the terms stated in the Company's

Tourist Programme.

N.B.—Tickets to KILLARNEY can be obtained at the principal Stations on the London and North Western, Milland, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, Caledonian, and North British Railways, and Railways in Ireland.

KINGSBRIDGE, DUBLIN.

GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN

SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

THROUGH TRAINS ARE RUN BETWEEN

GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and LONDON (St. Pancras).

Via the GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

Giving a Direct and Expeditious Service between

GLASGOW, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, AYR, ARDROSSAN, KILMARNOCK, DUMFRIES, &c., AND LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BRISTOL, BATH, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, &c.

PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS
Are run by the Morning and Evening Trains between GLASGOW and LONDON.

FIRTH OF CLYDE AND WEST HIGHLANDS, VIA GREENOCK.

EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS are run at convenient hours between

GLASGOW AND GREENOCK

(St. Enoch Station)

(Lynedoch St. and Princes Pier Station)

IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE

"COLUMBA," "IONA," "LORD OF THE ISLES,"

And other Steamers sailing to and from

Kiru, Dunoon, Innellan, Bothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig, Oban, Inverary, Largs, Millport, Kiloreggan, Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, Garelochhead, &c.

Through Carriages are run by certain Trains between GREENOCK (Princes Plet) and EDINBURGH (Waverley), and by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between GREENOCK (Princes Pier) and LONDON (St. Paneras).

RETURN TICKETS issued to COAST TOWNS are available for RETURN AT ANY TIME.

Passengers are landed at Princes Pier Station, from whence there is a Covered Way to the Pier, where the Steamers call; and Passengers' Luggage is conveyed Fram of Charge between the Station and the Steamers.

ARRAN AND AYRSHIRE COAST.

An Express and Fast Train Service is given between GLASGOW (St. Enoch).
PAISLEY, and TROON, PRESTWICK, AYR, ARDROSSAN, FAIRLIE, &c.

From ARDROSSAN the Splendid Saloon Steamer, "BRODICK CASTLE," sails daily to and from the ISLAND OF ARHAN, in connection with the Express Train Service.

Fast Trains provided with Through Carriages are run between AYR, &c., and GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and EDINBURGH (Waverley).

IRELAND.

A NIGHTLY BERVICE is given by the Royal Mail Steamers via GREENCES and also by the ARDROSSAN SHIPPING COMPANY'S Full-Powered Steamers of ARDROSSAN.

For particulars as to Trains and Steamers see the Company's Time Tables.

Glasgow, May 1882.

W. J. WAINWRIGHT, General Manager.

LEETWOOD TO BELFAST

AND THE

NORTH OF



IRELAND.

RVERY EVENING

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

In connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western Railways.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Royal Mail Steam Ships,

EARL OF ULSTER (New Steamer), DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

THOMAS DUGDALE, PRINCESS OF WALES.

LEAVE FLEETWOOD FOR BELFAST;

very Evening (Sundays excepted), at or after 7.40 p.m., after arriv trains from London, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Leed iverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all parts of the Kingdom; returning

FROM BELFAST TO FLEETWOOD

very Evening (Sundays excepted), at 8.0 p.m., arriving in Fleetwoo time for early morning trains to the above places.

FARES.—Saloon, 12s. 6d.; Steerage, 5s.; Return Tickets (avaole for one month), SALOON, 21s.; STEERAGE, 8s. 6d. Through Ticke ingle and return) are also issued from all the principal Stations of the ondon and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Eastern reat Western, Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln nire Railway Companies, to Belfast, and vice versa.

PECIAL TOURISTS' TICKETS AVAILABLE FO TWO MONTHS

re issued during the Summer Season, via the Fleetwood Route, wherel ourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dubli or particulars, see the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and Nort Vestern Companies' Books of Tourists' Arrangements.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, as assengers' luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board FRI F CHARGE.

Fleetwood is unrivalled as a steam packet station for the North reland, and the unexampled regularity with which the Belfast Line teamers have made the passage between the two ports for more the hirty years, is probably without a parallel in steamboat service, and h ande this Route the most popular, as it is certainly the most Expeditio nd Desirable, for Passengers, Goods, and Merchandise, between the gre entres of commerce in England, and the North and North-West of Irelan

For further information, see Bradshaw's Guide, page 382, or apply ny of the stations of the Railway Companies before named; T. C. HAINI 10 Donegall Quay, Belfast; or to THOS. H. CARR, FLEETWOOD.

TRA'ANCHOR LINE!

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

(Carrying the United States' Mails)

By the First-Class Powerful Steam Packet Ships.

ACADIA	Desard annual	Charles areas	AND PROPERTY.
ACADIA	BRITANNIA	ETHIOPIA	OLYMPIA
ALEXANDRIA	CALEDONIA	FURNESSIA	ROUMANIA
ALSATIA	CALIFORNIA	GALATIA	SCANDINAVI
ANCHORIA	CASTALIA	HESPERIA	SCOTIA
ARMENIA	CTRCASSIA	HISPANIA	SIDONIAN
ASSYRIA	COLUMBIA	INDIA	TRINACRIA
AUSTRALIA	DEVONIA	ISCHIA	TYRIAN
BELGRAVIA	DORIAN	ITALIA	UTOPIA
BOLIVIA	ELYSIA I	JUSTITIA	Victoria'

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK,

Via LONDONDERRY (MOVILLE, LOCH FOYLE).

Carrying U.S. Mails, every Thursday; and from NEW YORK, Pler 20, N. River, every Saturday.

SALOON PASSAGE, £12:12s., £14:14s., and £16:16s. SECOND CAMN £8:8s. Steerage, £6:6s.

TO AND FROM LONDON AND NEW YORK, Direct, every Saturday.

SALOON PASSAGE, £10: 10s. to £15: 15s. STEERAGE, £6: 6s.

GLASGOW TO BOMBAY,

Via LIVERPOOL AND SUEZ CANAL, every Fortnight. SALOON PASSAGE, £45 from Liverpool.

GLASGOW AND MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Palermo, and other Ports as required. And from thence to New York. Every Fortnight.

Glasgow to Lisbon, £6:6s.; Gibraltar, £8:8s.; Genoa, £12:12s; Leghoru, £13:13s.; Naples, £14:14s.; Messina or Palermo, £16:16s Round Voyage and back to Glasgow, 35 Guineas.

Passengers Booked to all parts of the United States and Canada.

Apply to Henderson Brothers, 18 Leadenhall Street, London; II Water Street, Liverpool; 1 Panmure Street, Dundon; Foyle Street, Londonderry; 2 Rue Noallis, Marseilles; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 7 Bowling Green, New York; or to HENDERSON BROTHERS,

HENDERSON BROTHESS
47 Union Street, Glasgow.

'ALLAN" ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

[ESE splendid Steamers, "Parisian," "Sarmatian," &c., which have unsurpassed Cabin accommodation, and are celebrated for their speed, sail every week from

ERPOOL to QUEBEC, calling at Londonderry, to embark Mails and Passengers. This is the shortest sea passage to America, and a great portion of it is in comparatively smooth water, i.e. going up the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ERPOOL to St. John's, N.F., Halifax, N.S., and Baltimore, every fortnight.

ERPOOL to Boston, U.S., regularly. Boston, although within 6 hours' journey by rail of New York, is 200 miles nearer than the latter to this country. Passengers from

ERPOOL to New York are forwarded from Boston to New York without extra charge.

GLASGOW to QUEBEC every Week.

GLASGOW to Boston every Week.

Fassengers taking "Refurn Tickets" by this line can go out or return by of the above Ports without extra charks.

Apply to Hugh and Andrew Allan, Montreal and Boston; Allans, Rae, and Company, bee; A. Schumacher and Company, Baltimore; S. Cunard and Company, Halifax; itgomerie and Workman, 17 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.; Allan Brothers Company, James Street, Liverpool; or to

JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow.



LEITH AND LONDON

HE LONDON & EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S

SPLENDID FAST-SAILING SCREW-STEAMSHIPS

MALVINA (New Steamer),

ARMION, IONA, MORNA, OR OTHER OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS,

I from Victoria Dock, Leith, every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon; and from Hermitage Steam Wharf, London, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning.

For Rates of Freight and Fares, apply to Thomas Atthen, 8 Commercial Street, Leith.



TO TOURISTS.

STEAM TO CAITHNESS

AND THE

ISLANDS OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

THE swift and elegant Steamships "St. Magnus," "St. Nicholas," "St. Clair," and "Queen" (carrying H.M. Shetland Mails) sail from Albert Dock, Leith, and Aberdeen during summer, to Thurse, Stromness (Orkney), and to Scalloway and west side of Shetland, once a week; and to Wick, Kirkwall, and Lerwick twice a week Fares very low, and Passenger accommodation first-class.

** The new Steamship "Earl of Zetland," built and specially adapted for the trade, sails twice a week between Lerwick and the North Isles of Shetland; and the S.S. "Orcadia" sails between Kirkwall and the Islands of Orkney, giving Tourists unequalled facilities for visiting the Islands with every comfort.

Apply to Charles Merryles, Manager, Aberdeen; or to George Hourston, Agent, 64 Constitution Street, Leith, and 18 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

THE Steamers "Dunara Castle" and "Aros Castle" sail from Glasgow for Oban, Colonsay, and Iona, Aros, Tobermory, Croag, and Binessan (Mall), Tyree, and Coll, Struan, Carbost, Dunvegan, Stein, and Uig (Skye), Tarbert and Rodel (Harris), Lochmaddy, Kallin, Carnan and Lochboisdate (Uist), and Bara

*. The Tourist who desires (within the limits of a week, and at a reasonable expense) a panoramic view of the general scenery of the Hebrides, will all its varied beauty, sublimity, and grandeur, has no better opportunity afforded him than by taking the round in one of these Steamers.

Further information and Time-bills may be had by applying to MARTIN ORME, 20 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, BELFAST, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA STEAMERS.

'SOLWAY,' 'AVON,' 'SEVERN,' 'PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,'



Sail with Goods and Passengers from Glasgow to Bristol every Monday and Thursday at 2 P.M.; Glasgow to Cardiff every Monday at 2 P.M.; Glasgow to Swansea every Thursday at 2 P.M.; all via Belfast. From Bristol to Glasgow every Thursday and Saturday; Swansea to

GLASCOW every Wednesday; CARDIFF to GLASCOW (via Bristol) every Thursday; all via Belfast.

FARES (GLASGOW)—Cabin, 20s.; Steerage 12s. 6d.; Deck (Soldiers or Sailors), 10s.'
, (BELFAST)—Cabin, 17s. 6d.; Steerage, 10s.

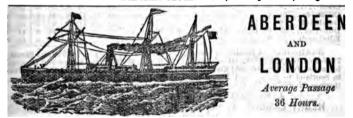
RETURNS for Cabin and Steerage issued at Fare and a half available for Two Montes.

These Steamers have superior Cabin accommodation, and offer a good opportunity for parties making a pleasant sea trip to or from West of England.

Goods carried for Newport (Mon.), Exeter, Gloucester, Cheltenham, etc. etc.

For Bates of Freight and other particulars, apply to

MARK WHITWILL & SON, Bristol; M. JONES & BRO., SWABSER: E. TAYLOR & Co., Cardiff; R. Burton & Son, Newport (Mon.); R. Henderson & Son, Belfast; or WILLIAM SLOAN & CO., 140 Hope Street, Glasgow.



THE ABERDEEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

BAN-RIGH, CITY OF LONDON, or CITY OF ABERDEEN,

will be despatched (weather, etc., permitting) from ABERDEEN, and from The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limehouse, LONDON, every Wednesday and Saturday.

FARES—including Stewards' Fees—Private Cabins accommodating four passengers,

AB Private Cabins accommodating four passengers,

86. Private Cabins, if occupied by fewer than four passengers, £5.

Single Tickets—First Cabin, 30s.; Second Cabin, 15s.; Children under fourteen
years, 15s. and 10s. Return Tickets—available for three months—45s. and 25s.;

Children, 25s. and 15s.

Passengers will please observe that during the season the Co.'s steamer 'Ich Dien' will start from the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment, one hour before the advertised times of sailing, conveying passengers and their luggage alongside the Aberdeen Steamers free of charge. Porters in the Company's service will assist with the luggage.

For further particulars apply to John A. CLINKSKILL, Agent, The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limchouse; and 102 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London; or to Charles Shepherd, Manager, Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen.

DUBLIN & GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COM

THE Company's splendid Saloon Paddle Steamships-Duke of Argyll, Duk STER, LORD CLYDE, LORD GOUGH, or other Steamers, are intended to Sail, unless by any unforeseen occurrence, to and from GLASGOW & DUBLIN, calling at G.

SAILINGS AS PER MONTHLY BILLS.

GLASGOW to DUBLIN.—Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DUBLIN to GLASGOW.—Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Train from Central Station, Glasgop.m.; Steamer leaving Greenock about 7.30 p.m.

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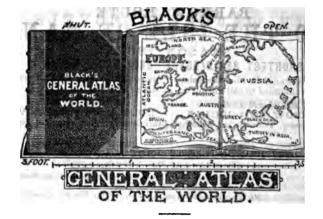
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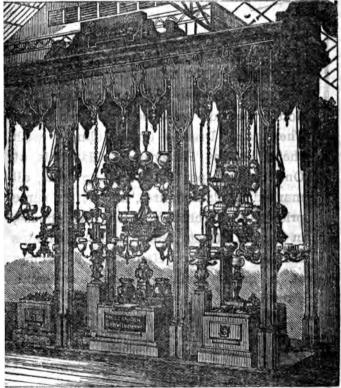
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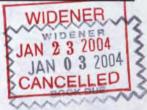


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